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# Bombay Gazette.

Vol 38 WEDNESDAY, 3d JANUARY, 1827. No. 1909.


## BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

On FRIDAY the 5th of January 1827,
WILL BE REPRESENTED
THE ADMIRED FARCES OF
PAUL PRY,
AND
AMATEURS & ACTORS.

DOORS to be open at Six o'clock, and the performance to commence at Seven precisely.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday and Friday next the 4th and 5th January, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Boxes and Pit, Six Rupees,—Upper Boxes Four Rupees—Gallery Two Rupees.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, this day, Wednesday, the 3d of January 1827, at 12 o'clock precisely, at their rooms, the following Carriages and Horses, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the property of a Gentleman leaving the settlement,

VIZ.

An excellent and substantial Chariot, built to order for Sir Charles Colville, late Commander in-Chief, with Horses and Harness complete.

A Buggy, which may be driven as a Curricle, together with Buggy Harness—excellent chesnut Riding Horse, remarkably strong, and good tempered aged about 6 or 7 years, quite sound, and may be driven in a Buggy.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Monday and Tuesday the 8th and 9th of January 1827.

Hope Hall, on the Mount Road, the Household Furniture, Books, Wines, Horses, Carriages &c. &c. &c. the Property of Lieut. Col. SHUBRICK, Quarter Master General, about embarking for England.

VIZ.

Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Chandelier, Vase Lamps, neat Dinner and Breakfast Tables, Card Cases, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, Books, Music, Drawing Boards, Madeira Wine in Pipes and Quarter Casks &c. &c. &c.

Also if not previously disposed of by private sale, a Grand Piano-Forte by Broadwood, recently put in complete order, a handsome London-built Chariot, Pole and Shaw in excellent order, with a pair of well matched Bay Horses, a Light Shigrampoe, but little used, (adapted for one or two horses) with a pair of Bay Horses.

A Grey Saddle Horse, purchased for a Lady; and a handsome Charger, colour Black.

N. B. Samples of the Madeira in Pipe and Bottle may be tasted at Kempt and Co's Godowns; the property may be viewed from the 6th of January.

The Catalogues are ready, and may be had on application to Messrs. Kempt and Co.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## FOR SALE,

GENUINE SHIRAZ, per the last arrival. Ten Rupees a Carboy at the house No. 26 in Meadows Street,

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
*To-morrow the 4th Instant.*

THE Household Furniture of a family leaving India, comprising, Damask Couches, Oval, Card, and Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Chests of Drawers, Pier Glasses, Teapoys, Glass and Earthenware, &c.

Blankets, Madapolam, Long Cloths, and Cummerbunds.

Ironmongery, consisting of Hammers, Bolts, Locks &c.

*Meadows Street, 3d January* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
*To-morrow the 4th Instant,*
AT ONE O'CLOCK
AN ENGLISH BUILT
CURRICLE
AND
HARNESS
A
BUGGY,
BUGGY HORSE
AND HARNESS.
AND
SEVERAL
NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS,

*Meadows Street, 3d January* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*
AN ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' ELEGANT
*DELHI*
SCARFS,
EACH RUPEES 100.

*Meadows Street, 3d January* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*
A SECOND HAND
*SHIGRAMPOE,*
LINED with red Morocco, hung on Europe Springs, and very roomy,
PRICE Rs. 1500,

*Meadows Street, 3d January* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION*
GENTLEMENS
*China Velvet*
CAPS,
EACH Rs. 6.
*Manilla Hats,*
EACH Rs. 6.

*Meadows Street, 3d January* 1827.

## Higg and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION*
AN ELEGANT SET OF
PLATED WARE
COMPRISING

TWELVE Dish Covers, two Gravy Dishes, one fish Drain, two Soup Tureens, and two pair of Hot water Curry Dishes with extra Warmers.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| An Eperne, .... .... | 250 |
| Bread basket, .. .... | 50 |
| Bottle Stands per pair .. | 25 |
| Hot water Plate, .. | 25 |
| Egg boiler, .... .... | 75 |

The above are nearly new and are the property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.

*Meadows Street, 3d January* 1827.

## *Edulgee Cursetjee's Sons*

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
ON SATURDAY THE 6TH INST.

SUNDRY Articles consisting of Sofa & Card Tables, side board, Couches, double and single Branched wall shade, plated and Glass ware, Books, &c. &c.

ALSO.

A pair of superior double Barrelled Pistols, by PARKER, and a double Barrel Gun by MANTON.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## CANTON,

*INSURANCE COMPANY,*

MESSRS. *REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.* having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the *Eighth Canton Insurance Company*, established for a period of three years from this date are empowered to grant Policies on behalf of the Company, payable at the option of the assured at *Canton, Calcutta, Bombay*, or *London.*

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

A FEW HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at 65 Rupees each.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## For Freight or Passage

*TO LONDON,*
THE NEW SHIP

*Mounstuart Elphinstone.*
OF 600 TONS
*ALEXANDER HENNING, R. N.*
COMMANDER,

To Sail for London about the 10th February

FOR Freight or passage apply to Messrs FORBES AND CO. or Captain HENNING, at their Office where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

N. B.—Half the great Cabin & three side Cabins disengaged.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON DIRECT,
THE FINE SHIP

HIBBERTS.
OF 500 TONS.
*EDWARD THEAKER,*
COMMANDER,
*TO SAIL IN THE END OF JANUARY*

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen and particulars learnt at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## For Freight to Bengal

*TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND MADRAS,*
THE SHIP

MALABAR.
*W. S. Skitter.*
COMMANDER.

THE SHIP is now in Dock undergoing repairs, and will be ready to take Cargo on the 15th Instant. For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. ARRATOON AND GREGORY APCAR, or Captain SKITTER on Board.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## *THE GOOD SHIP*

CARRON.
*CAPTAIN THOMAS McCARTHY.*

WILL Sail for China, on or about the 17th Instant Touching at Singapore, has room for a few Chests of Opium.

APPLY to KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE MAHARY, at Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

## *FOR SALE*

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

*Bombay, 3d January* 1827.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

I have read in your paper of the 27th Instant, the Extracts from the Bengal Chronicle containing remarks on the letter I addressed you, on the 11th of November last, on the subject of Steam Navigation.

You are aware Sir, that I addressed that letter giving my opinion of Steam Vessels in consequence of having seen one on the same subject addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle bearing the signature of "AN OLD SAILOR."

Many letters have since that period passed th rough the medium of your paper) between

myself, and a Gentleman at this Presidency under the signature of "Steam" and I have consequently now but little to say in addition to what I have already stated.

It is obvious that many persons at Calcutta & Bombay, are extremely anxious to see Steam Passage Vessels established at those places for Ports in the Red Sea, and it was not my intention to discourage the undertaking further than confirming the opinion given by a Gentleman in the Bengal Chronicle, that they would have on such a Voyage to contend with difficulties, and at times bad weather; such was my opinion and I shall be most happy to find upon a trial of the Emulous or any other that may be selected, that Steam Vessels can with ease and comfort make the Voyage to and from Kossier, in less time than I have stated.

It is possible that I have overrated the Passage to or from that place by four or five days, but that I hope will not be productive of any inconvenience to the Steamer, as it is certainly better to be provided with fuel and other articles for a few days more than otherwise.

The shores of the Red Sea may afford a favorable current and smooth water during a strong North West Wind, but I believe that track is only made use of by Arab Boats and small Vessels, who to avoid the danger of running upon rocks remain at anchor during the nights, and sail by day only.

In reply to the question whether I have "ever read the evidence given before a com-"mittee of the House of Commons on the "subject." I have to state, that I have not read it; my opinion was formed from what I have seen of Steam Vessels, on the River Thames, and have more recently heard of them in India.

If the Coals of Burdwan, Sylhet, and Assam are of equal good quality with those of Europe, and can be obtained for an equal or less price, it is a favorable circumstance for the Steamer of which I was not aware.

The Emulous I understand to be a superior Vessel of her kind, that she is not more than 250 Tons, and has a "poower of 100 Horses, or two Engines of 50 each;" now if that be the case 300 Tons of Coal, would I believe be requisite for thirty days consumption. And unless the tables in my possession giving the quantity of Coal for each power are erroneous, that circumstance would perhaps shew the propriety of having Engines of less power on board a Vessel of 250 Tons for a Voyage to the Red Sea; but with all these advantages, I realy expect to hear that the Voyage has turned out to be an unprofitable one for the owners.

I have neither time nor inclination to say further on the subject of Steam Navigation, and shall therefore conclude with offering my best wishes for the Steamer's safe and expeditious passage to and from Kossier or whatever Port they may be destined for in the Red Sea.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A NAVAL OFFICER.

Bombay, Dec. 29th 1826.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

In offering to you a reply to the queries in your paper about Bridges, it was not my intention to enter into a correspondence on a business entirely out of my province, I only did it in justice to the Engineer, alluded to by R. A. N. and to the *memory* of the Commanding Officer of Pioneers, who, I again state never calculated the expense of the work estimated by the Engineer, to require 68,000 Rupees, at the trifling sum of 4,000.

As my object was principally an act of justice to the Engineer Officer, and as the queries of the "Traveller" do not tend to any utility, I shall leave him, and R. A. N. to settle the degree of honor between them.

I am
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
T. S.

Chinchoolee, 29th Dec. 1826.

## EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9.
Calcutta . . 90 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

# THE GAZETTE.

## BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3D JANUARY 1827.

The Royal George Stephenson Ellerby Commander, took her departure for London yesterday morning. The following is a List of her passengers.

Mrs. Col. Baker; Mrs. Capt. Seely; Mrs. Sutton; Miss Grieves; Col. Thos. Pierce; Dr. Geo. Ogilvy; Major Pedler; Capt. Nepean; Lieut. Ramsbottom; Lieut. Webb; Lieut. O'Brien; Lieut. Kennedy; Lieut. Baber; Miss Romer and Master Romer; Miss Seely and Master Seely.

We have inserted in this days paper under the Bengal head, the Plan of a Club about to be established for the accommodation of Gentlemen, who occasionally visit Calcutta; and as the introductory observations of the Editor of the Government Gazette, are equally applicable to Bombay, we deem it unnecessary to offer any remarks of our own beyond the expression of a wish, that, a similar association may ere long be established here, where the want of a Hotel or Coffee House is felt to be so serious an inconvenience.

It is an old custom (and one that we highly honor) for the conductors of Newspapers to say something to their readers at the commencement of a New Year. In subscribing to this custom we have great pleasure in availing ourselves of the occasion it presents of returning our sincere thanks to them particularly, and the public in general, for the friendship, confidence, and support we have experienced since the commencement of our Editorial carier; and to assure them that so long as the Gazette is under our management no pains or trouble within our power shall be spared to render it worthy of a continuance of their distinguished patronage. We offer them according to form the compliments of the season; but we more unformally and most cordially present them with our good wishes. We are not given to sermonising or we might rest a moment to look back on the space we have traversed and the difficulties we have encountered, to offer a few words in regard to the boundless prospect of the future, which the past has taught us, in regard to social, moral, and intellectual cultivation—waving this therefore, which we leave to those to whom such a task more immediately belongs, we beg to say that all we aim at in conducting a Public Journal is to give the earliest and most correct account of what is passing around us in the most simple and intelligible language, and we trust that our readers will make due allowances for the difficulties we necessarily labour under in conducting a Paper, second in importance, at a small place like Bombay so entirely destitute of incident in itself, and therefore dependant on foreign aid for every thing in the shape of news. As we have innumerable palates to please it is absolutely necessary that variety should be the chief ingredient in the *pic-nic* dinner of news; it is therefore as much our duty to be amusing as instructive; we have been and shall always be sedulously careful to exclude every thing which might tend even in a remote degree to encourage sentiments of illiberality against any but the enemies of mankind, virtual or avowed. We certainly consider satire a fair and useful weapon, but it differs in every feature from scurrility. One is the weapon of a gentleman the other of a blackguard; one of educated habits, the other of ignorant buffoonery. Whatever may be the opinion, of the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and his Bombay Correspondent who informed him not a very long time back that the society of Bombay was devided into two parties one of which had the Courier at its head and the other the Gazette, we disdain and disclaim being under any party trammels and recognize none but that of Truth which we mean to persist in speaking manfully and fairly to all and of all as far as is consistent with prudence and our own safety.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On Saturday night a fine new Ship of 600 Tons was floated from the upper old Bombay Dock and while gliding in her destined element received the name of Mountstuart Elphinstone our much esteemed Governor.

This Ship has been built in 6 months, from a draft of Mr. Pollexfen, His Majesty's Builder at this Port, and we understand is highly creditable to his professional talents as a naval architict.

The despatch and correctness with which she has been constructed evince the efficient state of our Dock-yard, and reflect much credit on the Native builders.

## BOMBAY COURIER.—DEC. 30,

We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of a letter from Constantinople of the 4th August. Lord Cochrane was expected immediately in the Mediterranean. It was certain that he had sailed from England, and steam vessels were to follow, to be armed with guns sent to Napoli by other vessels, some of which were known to have arrived. It is stated that two frigates, built in America by order of the Greek Committee, and a sloop and a brig built at Marseilles, would form part of his Lordship's squadron. Much was expected from his exertions in support of the Greek cause, which was from every account at its lowest ebb. The Captain Pacha, with the Ottoman fleet, was in the Archipelago, with the intention of forming a junction with the Egyptian squadron. It was thought that the Island of Hidra would be the first point of attack, and afterwards Napoli. The inhabitants of the Island of Spezzia had gone to that of Hidra, where there was also a body of mercenary Greeks from the continent, and men of very bad character, who were as likely to betray as defend their employers. Ibrahim Pacha was master wherever he appeared in the Morea, but it was not known that any district or town had acknowledged his government.

In respect to late events at Constantinople, the abolition of the Janissaries had been every where carried into effect, with only slight opposition at one or two places. As no European officers, where employed, the new discipline was getting up in a very clumsy manner, and it was doubted whether the Sultan would ultimately gain any thing by the late military reform.

The negociations between the Turks and Russians had not come to a termination, and it appeared to be very uncertain whether or not they would end amicably. It was supposed that Russia would bring forward some proposition in favour of the Greeks, and England had begun to treat for them; but there appeared no hope that Turkish Pride would submit to be influenced by foreign interference.

The commission appointed at St. Petersburgh to inquire into the plots which led to the revolts of last December, had finished its labours. The Chiefs of the conspiracy were known, and were in arrest: all the subordinate agents have been pardoned. It does not appear that any information had reached Constantinople relative to the disputes between the Russians and Persians.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### MHOW TURF.

THIRD DAY, 18TH DEC. 1826.

His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar's Cup of 1000 Rs. for all Arab horses carrying 8 stone 7lbs.—*Heats 3 miles*, entrance 6 gold mohurs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain Cuninghame's B. A. H. Cornet | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Martin's G. A. H. Tarquin | 2 | drawn. |

Both horses started at score, and ran well together for the first mile and half, when Cornet headed. At the 5th ½ mile Tarquin made a gallant push, but could not touch the Cornet, who won the heat handsomely.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time, 1st ½ mile | 1 | 1 |
| 2d " " | 1 | 0½ |
| 3d " " | 1 | 3 |
| 4th " " | 1 | 4½ |
| 5th " " | 1 | 0 |
| 6th " " | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 6 | 14 |

The Give and Take of 500 Rs. from the Fund for all horses, weight for inches, *Heats* 1 ½ *miles*, entrance 50 Rs.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Morris's | G. A. H. Baronet. | 8 | 7 | 2 3 |
| Captain Cuninghame's B. A. H. Marengo. | | 8 | 10½ | 3 2 |
| Mr. Brett's | G. A. H. Boxkeeper | 8 | 10½ | 1 1 |

First Heat,—A capital start, Boxkeeper and Baronet off at score, and ran neck and girth for the first mile, when the former headed, and won the heat cleverly. Marengo ran to save his distance.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time, 1st ½ miles | 1 | 1 |
| 2d " " | 1 | 6½ |
| 3d " " | 0 | 57 |
| Total | 3 | 4½ |

Second Heat,—All went off at a slapping pace. Marengo pushed for the lead and took it, but was again passed by both his opponents in the first half mile, Boxkeeper taking the lead. The race then become very interesting between Boxkeeper and Baronet for the next half mile, when Marengo again made play, and headed Baronet—the race, however, was won by Boxkeeper easily.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time, 1st ½ mile | 1 | 0 |
| 2d " " | 1 | 0½ |
| 3d " " | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 3 | 4½ |

A Match for 500 Rs. P. P.—between Captain Cunninghame's G. A. H. Old Hat and Mr. Trevelyan's Blk. C. H. Scorpion, *Heats* 2 *miles*, carrying 10 stone.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain Cuninghame's | G. A. H. Old Hat | 2 2 |
| Mr. Trevelyan's | Blk C. H. Scorpion | 1 1 |

This race excited a great deal of interest—Old Hat, having beaten Scorpion on a former occasion, was considerably the favorite at starting. Both horses rated it, and ran neck and neck all the way round in both heats, Scorpion winning with great ease, to the surprise of the knowing ones.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time, 1st Heat, | 4 | 20½ |
| 2d Heat, | 4 | 20 |

From the heavy and continued fall of rain, the races were obliged to be postponed from the 8th til this day. The Course still remains rather heavy.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Beck, 21st Regt.
Lieut. Jameson, 17th Regt.
Lieut. Fawcett, 1st Lt. Cavy.
Ensign Hawkins, 26th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. R. H. Richardson, 7th Rt. Madras Cavy.
Surgn. A. Miller, H. M. 47th Rt.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. R. Phillips, Marine Br.
Lieut. P. Risdon, 8th Madras Cavy.
Ensign James, 20th Regt.
Lieut. Langford, 51st Rt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Campbell, 11th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Geo. Twemlow, Nizams, Service.
Capt. E. M. Wood, 14th Regt.
Ensign J. E. Frederick, 18th Regt.
Superintg. Surgn. Geo. Ogilvy.
Lieut. T. S. Webb, Regt. Artillery.

## NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

*AND NAVAL REPORT.*

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.
DEPARTURE.—Jany. 2d. Ship Royal George, Capt. Stephenson Ellerby, Commander, to London.

*Passengers by Royal, George.*—Dr. George Ogilvy, Col. Thos. Peirce, Major Pedler, Capt. Nepean, Lieut. Ramsbottom, Lieut. Webb, Lieut. O'Brien, Lieut. Kennedy, Lieut. Baber, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. Capt. Seely, Miss Grives. Miss Romer, Master Romer, Miss Seely, Master Seely, Miss Sutton.

## SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Upton Castle, for London.
Carron for China.
Sulimany for ditto.
Asia Felix for Calcutta.

# CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 13. Ship Louisa, J. Mackey, from Bencoolen, and Penang 28th October. Schooner Highland Lass, J. A. Feison, from Penang 29th September—French Brig Alert, Fuco, from Bordeaux 15th July.

*Passengers per Louisa.*—Mrs. Mackey and three Children.

DEPARTURES.—December 12. Brig American, C. Taket, for Rangoon.

*Vessels expected to sail shortly.*—Ship Dunvegan Castle, G. Flinn, for Bombay—Ship Amora, P. Earl, for London via Madras—Ship Lady Kennaway, Thomas Surflen, from London via Colombo and Isle of France—H. C. Ship Malcolm, James Eyles, for London via Ingeram, Madras, and St. Helena.

The Ship Claudine, gone to sea on the 10th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
DECEMBER 12, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Asia and Cornwall.

SAUGOR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, and Prince Regent—Ganges, Glenelg, and Moira, outward-bound, remain.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Ganges, E. M. Boulthee, for London:*—Mrs. Jervis; Mrs. Southall and two Children; Mrs. Steward; Captain Jervis; Doctor T. Tweedie. Children:—Miss Jane Eliza Jervis; Miss Cathorine Charlotte Jervis; Miss Harriet Tweedie; Miss Ann Tweedie; Miss Sarah Campbell; Master Alexander Vincent Richard Jervis; Master Maurice Tweedie; Master John Tweedie; Mrs. Gilbert, servant to Mrs. Stewart Lallon, Native Servant to ditto; Charles Russell, European Servant to Dr. Tweedie; Mrs. Rose Kinsella and two Children, Charter Party Passengers.

*Per Dunvegan Castle, G. Flinn, from Bombay:*—Captain Haig.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 27th ultimo, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, after a tedious Courtship of two days Mr. Thomas Cooke, Chief Constable of Police, Mahim Division, in the 72 year of his age, to Miss Jane Ann Wilcox aged 19.

BIRTHS.—At Rajcote, on the 19th instant, the Lady of James Boyd, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of a daughter.

On the 27th instant, the Lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Baroda, of fever, on the 12th December, Lieutenant J. Dawes, 15th Regt. N. I. deeply regretted by his brother officers.

At Rajcote, on the 20th instant, the infant daughter of Jame Boyd, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

On the 24th instant, at the house of the Reverend Mr. Clow, Colabah, John, only child of the Reverend John Cooper, Hurnee, aged 18 months.

At Bombay, on the 31st December, Mr. Mahomed Pogose Mahee Astua-Satoor, Armenian aged 71 years.

### CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 6th December, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend Mr Eales, Mr. C. Warden, Honorable Company's Marine to Mrs. Carrol, relict of the late Lieutenant John G. Carrol, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 12th December, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr Brown, John Dempster, Esq. M. D. His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to Agnes, fourth Daughter of the late A. Colquhoun, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Saturday last, the 9th December, Mrs. A. Abraham, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th December, Mr. C. H. Johnson, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 4th December, the lady of James Patton, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th November, in a Budgerow, on the River Jumna, near Etwah, Annaballa, Wife of Brevet Captain Hilton, 16th Lancers, and eldest Daughter of the late P. Macdougall, Esq. of Soroba, Argyleshire.

At Meerut, on the 25th November, Fanny, the infant Daughter of Captain Cureton of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Ceylon, on the 2d November, Mr. Junius Bunsted, late Master of the Schooner Mary, of this Port; after a severe illness of 23 days in the 25th year of his age.

### MADRAS.

BIRTH.—On the 12th instant, at the Presidency Cantonment, the Lady of Captain Dods, Cantonment Adjutant, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Secunderabad, on the morning of the 7th inst. Assistant Surgeon Raymond Lindsell, the 19th Regt. N. I. deservedly and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Colombo, on the 29th November, John Frederick, Holland, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Holland, and Co. aged 32 years.

# Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. | *Calcutta; the 12th December*, 1826. | SELL. |
|---|---|---|
| Prem. 26 0 | Remittable Loans at 6 P. Ct. | 35 0 Prem. |
| Disct. 1 4 | 5 Per Cent Loan, | 2 Disct. |
| Prem. 0 4 | New 5 per Cent Loan, | 2 Prem. |

BUY. RATES OF EXCHANGE.

1 10½ *a* 1 11 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. . . . . 2 0 *a* 00
On Bombay 30 Days Do. per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras do. do. 98 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES.—Prem. 5300 to 5400.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1826.

Mr. Robert Williams, Sub-Collector of Phillibheet.

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# Sales by Auction

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE 16TH AND 17TH INSTANT,
at
## E. Reel & Co.
AUCTION ROOMS,
## Nesbitt's Lane,
*The following Articles*

FOR SALE
maining unsold
THE
OUSE

R Capital Children Cots with
r Beds and Curtain complete,
stones in Cages, one large
n Bowl, several Couches,
ining Table, Chests of
Side Boards, Hodg-
in Bottles, Jamaica
randy, Madeira Wine,
and Hollands Gin,
e portable Bungo-
VARDEN S on the es-
Guzerat Cows and
a Capital Horse and
at 2 o'Clock pre-

Bombay, 14th January, 1818.

## ...tisement.

## Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
*ON MONDAY THE 19TH INSTANT,*
And following days
AT HIS ROOMS
IN
## Meadows Street,
*the*
*Household Furniture,*

PLATE, Horses, Carriages, a large Library of valuable Books, and other Effects of the late Dr. DAVID WHITE deceased.

The sale of the Books will commence on Tuesday morning, the 20th instant, Catalogues will be distributed previously to the sale.

Bombay, 14th January, 1818.

## To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
*ON SUNDAY THE 18TH INSTANT,*
At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,
## A GARDEN,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
*of the late*
*Francisco Moraes*

DECEASED,
*Situated near the Goal,*
GENERALLY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF
## Packary Wall.

Bombay, 14th January, 1818.

## LOST.

ON Sunday a Dirk supposed to ve fallen out of its Scabbard, beeen Byculla & the European Burying Ground, who ever brings it to the azette Office, shall be handsomely ewarded.

Bombay, 14th January, 1818.

જાહેર.ખબર*

...ીમા.ખોતવારનેદીને.૬૨૬.ઉપ

...ાખાને.સાહાલી.તલવાર.ઉપ.

...ખોલાવ્યોછે.તેમાટે.હેવું.ગો

...માનછેજે.તેહેનાં.મીખા

...નીકલી.પડીછે.લોઉખરાનાં.૨

...તાથીતે.અંગારેજ.લોકોનું.કબર

...શતાંનછે.ઉટલાંમાં.પડીછે.જેકો

...ઇ.૨ખરા.ઉ.તલવાર.ગીજીટ.ખા

...ખરીદમ્યે.લાવશે.તેહેને.૨.રારી.ખ

...ખરા.મલશે* તા.૧૪મી.જાંને

...વારી.રને. ૧૮૧૮ અંગારેજી*

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.*

TO all Persons, that *Luiza de Conceiçaõ e Souza* the widow and Administrator to the Estate of *Joaõ de Souza*, who mortgaged an OART called CURWAR with its appartenances, situated without the TOWN WALLS, to *Pundlick Annunt Pay*, any Persons having any claim upon the same, are hereby requested to apply to the said *Pundlick Annund Pay* within 14 days from the date hereof.

Bombay, 14th January, 1818.

## For England

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH MARCH,
*THE VERY SUPERIOR*
FAST SAILING SHIP
## ALBINIA,
A. 1.
NEW COPPERED, BURDEN 500 TONS,
## James Norton
(LATE CHIEF OFFICER IN THE H. C. SERVICES)
COMMANDER.

HAS elegant accommodations for Passengers with medical assistance. Apply to the Commander in Bake-House Lane or to CURSETJEE & JHANGIER ARDESEIR.

Bombay, 7th January, 1818.



# Bombay Gazette.

*Wednesday, 7th January*, 1818.


## GENERAL ORDERS,

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
BOMBAY CASTLE 2d JANUARY, 1818.

Surgeon J. Inverarity is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate agreeably to the existing Regulation for three years from the date of embarkation.

Doctor Morgan is appointed civil Surgeon. Surgeon Christie, Agent for the manufacture of Gun Powder;

Surgeon Maxwell, Garrison Surgeon;

Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie, Secretary to the Medical Board vice Inverarity, from the same period.

Assistant Surgeon Kennedy is to succeed Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie in the Medical charge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Campbell, the Fort adjutant and Garrison Quarter Master of Broach, to be assistant Secretary to the Military Board vice Lieutenant Bellasis, who is appointed to the situations vacated by Lieutenant Campbell.

*Bombay Castle, 5th January*, 1818.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel, at his own request, the furlough to Europe, granted to Captain J. Carter of the 3d Regiment N. I. under date the 24th of January 1817 and to place him at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

In consequencce of Lieutenant Billamore, adjutant of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. being detained on Staff Employ in the Deckan, Lieutenant Adamson of that corps is appointed to act as adjutant from the 20th ultimo until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint James Dennis De Vitre Esquire to act as Military Paymaster at the Presidency during the absence of Mr. Sparrow, the appointment to have effect from the 1st instant.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that officers nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge advocates to regimental court martials be permitted to draw a Staff allowance at the rate of (4.) four Rupees per diem for the number of days the court may actually sit, (not including however any period of adjournment, unless it is for the express purpose of enabling the deputy judge advocate to transcribe the proceedings) the sittings to be considering to commence with the day the court first convenes, and to end with the date of the transmission of the proceedings for the approval of His Excellency the commander in chief, or of the officer, under whose warrant the court shall have assembled (both days inclusive) when the functions of the Deputy Judge Advocate cease. In the event however of a revision being ordered, the ...untersigned by presidents ...ively in evidence that the ... officiating deputy judge ad-

...*tle, 6th January*, 1818.

...h Council is pleased to sanction the appoi... two Conductors; one to be stationed at Panwell and another at Candalla, for receiving and superintending the transmission of Stores to Poona.

*Bombay Castle, 6th January*, 1818.

Conductor David Molyson of the Ordnance store department is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

*STAFF.*

Lieutenant J. W. M. Falconar to be Fort Adjutant at Tannah vice McDonell,—Date of appointment, from the date of Captain McDonell's embarkation for Europe.

*1st Battalion 2d Regiment.*

Lieutenant James Laurie to be Adjutant, vice Thomas, transferred to the Cavalry,—1st November.

*By Order of the Right, Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH,
*Sec. to Goaernment.*

## NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED,—January 6, The Portuguese Brig Globe Captain T. V. N. Rebeiro, from Lisbon.

*Passengers.*

A. G. da Selveira Super-Cargo.

Ditto Ditto,—7, Ship Milford, Captain Pelly from China.

*Passengers.*

Burjorjee Byramjee and 2 Servants.

Ditto Ditto,—Brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard from Pinang.

*Passengers.*

Lieut. Sharpe of H. M. 65 Regement and 7 return Convicts.

Ditto Ditto,—Brig Prime, Captain W. Lowjees from Pinang.

Ditto Ditto—8th Ship Kackussroo Captain J. Kingsmill from Manilla.

*Passengers.*

4 Native Lascars.

Ditto Ditto,—Ship Admiral Drury Captain George Thomson, from Calcutta.

*Passengers.*

D. Malcolm Esq.

Mrs. Malcolm.

Ditto Ditto,—Ship Ahmoody Captain James Sutherland from Bussora.

*Passengers.*

19 Arabs.

Ditto Ditto,—Ship Kusrovie Captain A. G. Waddington, from Bussora.

*Passengers.*

25 Persians.

January 9, Ship Perseverance Capt. Alex. Brown, from Calcutta.

*Passengers.*

C. Bingham Esq. Paymaster to the Paishwas Troops at Poona and 2 Servant.

Captain Wm. James of the H. C's. Mad. Establishment from Allepne and 2 Servants.

C. J. Grig of the Country Service and 1 Servant, Mr. Saunderson.

Ditto, Ditto—Ship Ann, Captain Thos. Riddock from China.

*Passengers.*

Mr. J. Vaupell.

Ditto Ditto,—Cutter Geertruyda, Mr. J. Wammoeth Commander from Colombo.

Ditto Ditto,—H. C's Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. Thos. Tanner, from the Gulph of Persia.

Ditto Ditto,—Ship John Bannerman, Capt. George Ross, from China.

*Passengers.*

Mr. Ball.

Ditto,—January 10, Ship Cumbrian, Capt. Edward Cooper, from China.

Ditto,—11, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. J. K. Durant, from China.

*Passengers,*

6 Natives and their Servant.

Ditto 13, Ship Pascoa, Captain James Nicoll from China and Manilla.

*Passengers.*

Nowrojee Manakjee

Shick Hussun Guttee,

Rustomjee Herjee Bhoy.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

January 8, Ship Hannah, Capt. J. L. Heathorn to Liverpool.

*Passengers.*

Thos. Flower Esq.

Colonel Morris,

Captain Macdonell,

Mrs. Macdonell,

Elizabath Ditto,

Mrs. Anderson with two Children and 1 European Fennale Servant.

Lieut. Falconer,

Dr. Rich.

Lieut. Campbell,

Mr. T. Ramsden,

Ditto Ditto,—H. C's Cruizer, Lieut. W. S. Collonson, to Taukara and Porebunder.

2d Regiment ... Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Char... Kearney to be Captain of a Troop by purchase, vice Hunter, who retires.

3d Ditto—Cornet Charles Drury to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted: Jocelyn Willey, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Drury.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieut James Gape to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Vernon, who retires; Cornet Archibald Trotter to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gape; William Henry Oram, Gent, to be Cornet, purchase, vice Trotter.

10th Regiment of Lieut. Dragoons—Captain Henry R. Chetwynd Stapylton to be Major by purchase, vice Lawther; promoted in the 12th Foot; Lieut. Edward Francis Meynell to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Stapylton.

12th Ditto—Captain Albert Goldsmid, from half-pay of the 72d Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice William Webb who exchanges: Peter Nicholas De Carteret, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mayne, appointed to the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

13th Ditto—Lieut. Toomas Stopford, from half pay of the 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William D'Arcy who exchanges.

17th Regiment of Foot—Surgeon William Maxton, M. D. from half-pay of the 38th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Charles Corfield who exchanges.

18th Ditto—Captain Robert Hammill, from half-pay of the 7th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice John Warren, who exchanges.

32d Ditto—Lieut. Hector William Bower Monro, from half-pay of the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Boase, who exchanges.

45th Ditto—Captain Robert George Gordon, from half-pay of the Royal Scots, to be Captain of a Company, vice Richard Jones Colley, who exchanges.

47th Ditto—Lieut. Charles Lane, from half pay of the 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant vice David Stapleton, who exchanges.

59th Ditto—Ensign John Howe, from the 80th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase.

90th Ditto—Lieut. Charles Shaw, from half-pay of the 52d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Conry, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. Cooke Tylden Pattensen, from half pay of the 43d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Alexander Andrews, who exchanges; Ensign Vere Essex Ward, from half-pay of the 71st Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Willam Cambell, who exchanges.

Royal York Rangers—Lieutenant William Edwards to be Captain of a Company, vice White, deceased; Ensign Jeffrey Eagar to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards; Ensign and Adjutant William Firebrace to have the rank of Lieutenant—Gentleman Cadet George Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Eager.

### HOSPITAL STAFE.

Hospital Assistant Alexander Boyd, from the half-pay, to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces, vice Oswald, deceased.

### GARRISONS.

Lieutenant Thomas Walsh, of the 3d West India Regiment, to be Town Major at Limerick, vice Fitz-Gerald, deceased.

### NAVAL.

PROMOTIONS.—Captain Houston Stewart to the rank of Post Captain, and command of the Salisbury, of 50 guns, Admiral Douglas's flag ship, at Jamaica. Lieut. R. R. Felix of the Salisbury, to the rank of Commander, and command of the Rifle man sloop Lieut. Parkins, of the Minden, 74; Lieut. Heslop, of the Niger frigate; and Lieut. Charles Moore, of the Bulwark, 74, to the rank of Commander.

APPOINTMENTS.—Captain M'Kellar to the Piques Captain G. S. Falcon to the Tyne; Captain Hickey to the Blossom; Hon. C. O. Bridgman to the Icarus; Lieut. Charles J. Griffin to the Swan cutter.

### GOLD COIN OF THE REALM.

[FROM SATURDAY'S GAZETTE.]

By his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, in the Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty.

### A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas we have thought fit to order that certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called "sovereigns or twenty shilling pieces," each of which should be of the value of twenty shillings, and that each place should be of the weight of $\frac{2740}{10,000}$ five penny weights three grains ——troy weight of standard gold, according to the weights approved of and confirmed by us in Council, in pursuance of an Act made in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the gold and silver coin of this kingdom;" and We have further thought fit to order that every such piece of gold money, so ordered to be coined as aforesaid, shall have for the inverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription "Georgius III. D. G.: Britanniar. Rex F. D." and the date of the year; and for the reverse the image of St. George armed sitting on horseback encountering the dragon with a spear, the said device being placed within the enobled Garter, bearing the motto "Hoi soit qui maly pense." with a newly invented graining on the edge of the piece: and whereas pieces of gold money of the above description have been coined at his Majesty's Mint, and will be coined there in pursuance of orders which We have given for that purpose: We have therefore, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation: and We do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, ordain, declare, and command, that the said pieces of gold money so coined, and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be called "sovereigns or twenty shilling pieces," and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and every of such pieces shall pass and be received as of the value of twenty shillings of lawful money of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever.

Given at the Court at Carlton House, the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, in the fiftyseventh year of his Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Another Proclamation of the same date order that no pieces of gold coin more deficient in weight than the rates speeified in the table following shall pass

...esieged there.
...given to have ...conveyed to the Church of Saint Etienne du Mont, in Paris, in order to be placed over the spot in which the remains of RACINE were deposited when they were brought from Port Royal in 1711.

The Rev. SAMUEL COLE is promoted to be First Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, in the room of the Rev. J. COOKE, resigned; and the Rev. W. JONES, appointed Second Chaplain.

The Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE is appointed one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital.

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ARRIVALS, January 7.

Captain James of 2 2 M. N. I. on the 10 Inst.

Lieut. Sharpe 65 Regiment from Pinang,

DEPARTURS on the 9th January.

Captain Wm. Meall 6 Regiment,

Lieut. Jas. Crosly 2 Battellion 5 Regiment to concan.

Ensign E. M. Carthy of H. M. 47 Regiment

Do. Captain Wm. Meall 6 Regiment to Broach.

Lieut. Col. D. S. Fallon to Baroda.

Lieut. B. Sandwith 1 Regiment N. C. to Beeara.

Colonel Barcley Light Cavalry.

Do. Lieut. M. Soppitt 19 Regiment to Punwell.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.—on the 10th July Mis Maria Tyndale, aged 19 years.

On the 10th, Instant, at Lieutenant Tanners residence on Colabah, after a short Illness Mrs Jane Harrison, aged 22 years, sincerely lamented by her affectionate relations and Friends.

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*EUROPE DEATHS.*

On Tuesday, the 10th June, in the 74th year of his age, at his house in Oxford, the Rev. Edmund Isham, D. D. Warden of All Souls College, and brother of Sir Justinian Isbem, Bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire.

At Brancepeth-Castle, his seat, in the county of Durham, in the 83d year of his age, William Russell Esq. whose mild and amiable qualities had not less endeared him to his family and friends, than his genuine benevolence and public spirit had entitled him to universal respect and esteem. Among the many instances of his well directed munificence and patriotism may be mentioned an Hospital which he founded and liberally endowed some years ago in the county of Durham, for a considerable number of aged person, with a school attached, for a large establisment of boys and girls. In the year 1795, Mr. Russell was principally instrumental in raising a large body of infantry in the county of Durham, to the expense of which he mainly contributed, and subsequently at the cost of several thousand pounds, entirely borne by himself, he raised and equipped a numerous corps of sharpe-shooters, esteemed one of the most complete in the kingdom. During the late distresses, and up to the moment of his death, he received and maintained the poor, coming from all quarters, in barracks, constructed for the purpose, where every requisite comfort and accommodation was provided for them, while he kept alive their habits of industry, by employing such as were able, in various works upon his extensive estates. In short, it appeared that the chief gratification arising to him from the immense possessions which the honourable application of his talents had accumulated was the power they bestowed of more completely discharging the duties of a good subject and a practical Christian. Mr. Russell has left a widow, the daughter of the late Admiral Milbank, one son, Mathew Russell, M. P. for Saltash, and two daughters, one of whom is married to Lieutenant Colonel Banbury, and the other to Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond, G. C. B.

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# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1818.

We have but little intelligence to announce in respect to the events of the War as a sequel to the details contained in our last Gazette. The brave 2d of the 1st entered the Seroor cantonments on the night of the 2d Instant with Drums beating and colours flying, and proud ought the Corps to be of its chivalrous exploit when we reflect that a force consisting of a Battalion of six hundred rank and file, twenty five European Artillery and two hundred and fift Irregular Horse successfully defended itself from an attack by an army which must have exceeded 25,000 Horse and 5000 Infantry of which 3000 were Arabs, which continued uninterruptedly from 11 in the Morning until 7 in the Evening, having destroyed of the Enemy a number equal to its original strength. Results like these must tend to convince the Paishwa of the hopelessness of resistance and of the desperate state of his fortune the more especially when he sees that the same results have followed the treacherous attacks which have been made

25,000 strong with...
General Sir W. Kei...
Thomas Hislop at Tat...
bul on the 30th of Decem...

We are concerned to announce the death of Isaac Morier Esq. the Company's Agent at Constantinople.

Private letters from Persia mention that the Russian Embassy had not proved so successful in the objects of the Missions as the eclat with which it commenced its negotiations forebided.

We are informed that orders have been received for the immediate augmentation of the Marine Battalion to a complete Regiment which will form the Eleventh on this Establishment.

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Our Ammednugar corespondent informs us that all was quite in that quarter, that the Garrison is strong and in good spirits provisions plenty and the inhabitants well affected to the English Government and praying for a speedey termination of the war that they may renew their commercial speculations with Bombay, our officers are however in want of many necessaries not to say Luxurys.

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We have been favored with the perusal of some letter from Nagpore, from we which have made the following Extracts.

20th December 1817.

We attacked the Rajah's Camp on the 16th at noon carried it with the loss of 130 men killed and wounded, and captured 73 Pieces of connon, 50 Elephants, and the whole of his Tents Bazars &c. the Enemys Horse and foot fled so soon that three or four hundred only were destroyed. The Rajah mounted his Horse an hour before the action, and came at full speed over to us, and is now in our Camp, the Arabs nevertheless hold out the Town, which we attacked at 10 o'clock yesterday, it is on fire in all directions, but they have possession of the Palace a strong square, with Loop Holes, on which as yet we have made no impression, they are 3,000 strong, armed with match Locks, we have about 9,000 regular Troops, and have lost no Officers.

3 o'clock p. m. The firing has ceased and the Arabs are to leave the Town Tomorrow morning, with their Arms and families but till the articles are fulfilled no reliance is to be placed on their Faith.

Extract of Letter from Nagpore dated 30th December, 1817.

On the 18th our Batteries opened against the Town and our fire was well kept up with the Rajah Guns, and powder, without however having the effect we expected, the Houses are high and strong, the streets narrow and the Arabs kept up a constant and most annoying fire from Loop holes and windows, where we could not even see them, an the 24th the General ordered the Town to be stormed, the Troops advanced, & were received by a most distructive fire from Matchlocks Gingals &c. and obliged to retreat with the loss of 300 men killed and wounded, Lieut. Bell of the Royals killed: Wounded Majors Mc. Lead, and Elliot, Lieuts. Cameron, Coul and Davis, none dangerously. We had nothing now left for it but to send for our Battering Train which will arrive in Eight days, the Rajah's Guns will not Breach, the Arabs however were alarmed and sent Vakeels on the 26th, the Terms granted them are, to leave the City with their Arms, Families and Effects at 12 o'clock this day, to be escorted by a European Officer to Mulkapoor, and then go where they please, they have given their most respectabie men as hostages and before I conclude I hope to tell you of the British Flag being planted on the Palace of Nagpore.

The Rajah seems to heve lost all authority, his Horse are plundering the Country but will soon be obliged to disperse as we have now two Regiments of Cavalry and 700 reformed Horse and another Regiment with 1000 more of the reformed coming to us.

2 o'clock P. M. The Arabs have evacuated the City, we are Lords of Nagpore and I believe I may add that the war with this state is at an end.

The Inhabitants were returning in crowds Brigadier General Hardyman with H. M.'s 17th foot, 2d Battalion and a Regiment of Cavalry was in the neighbourhood of Nagpore and is said to have encountered and completely defeated a large body of the Rajahs Troops and taken all their Guns with a very trifling loss in our side.

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Since our last, we have received some Petersburgh papers to the 8th of August, Frankfort

...Establishm...
...of the capital t...
...Revenue applic... to beneficial objects co...
...nected with the general commercial interest...
...of this place.

*Third.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the means alluded to in the foregoing resolution, will be amply realized from the emoluments arising from public sales, to be held at the Exchange, and the subscriptions to be received for the privilege of frequenting the Rooms.

*Fourth.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Commission to be chargeable on property sold by public sale at the Exchange, should not exceed ... exclusive of charges for ... &c. and in case ... brought in, only ... be levied.

*Fifth.*—That ... ing, that very g... result from the ... article ... chandize by public Sale in the ... posed, as besides combining all ... for them, it will not only tend ... a greater uniformity in prices ... prevails, and which gives ... perplexity and speculation ... the difference in the minds ... tance who have transactio... but it will afford an effe... troying collusion that so... tween the persons charged ... purchase of Articles, and ... to the frauds that result from ... ment both of the proprie... purchaser of the goods.

*Sixth.*—That it is the ... ing, that Persons pur... Sales should be bound ... the Goods within three da... and that the same should be ... vered, unless the Proprietor ... an indulgence in this respect.

*Seventh.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that Subscription for Shares in the Exchange should continue to be received, that those who have not yet subscribed may have an opportunity of doing so,—should they be desirous of supporting a system, promising so many benefits both to individuals and the Commercial community at large.

*Eighth.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that a suitable place in the Exchange should be allotted for the reception of samples of all description of Merchandize, and that all Persons be allowed freely to deposit such therein;—The sample so deposited to be accompanied by a memorandum of the quantity of the particular article for sale, the name of the Proprietor—Consignee, and where to be found if he is not to be met with on Change;—all samples to remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Exchange, and to be registered by him in a book stating the date of their being deposited, and a small Fee to be paid on a sale of the Goods being effected.

*Ninth.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that all notices and advertisements respecting the sales of Merchandize (whether Private or Public) the Freighting or Sale of Ships, ... be allowed to be put up in the Exchange free from any ex... but no such ... or advertisement ... unless annexed by the Clerk, or under ... directions, and the same shall bear his signature in the corner of the Paper with the date of its being posted up.

*Tenth.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Exchange, in a measure which promise so many benefits, that it is desirable that it should be referred and recommended to the further consideration of the Commitee that may be appointed to superintend the general Affairs of the Exchange.

*Eleventh.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the ground so liberally allotted by Government for the Exchange, should be used for the purpose intended, and a suitable building be erected on it, as soon as a proper plan and estimate can be agreed upon.

*Twelfth.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Exchange system, may forthwith be adopted and followed up in the Rooms now rented by St. Andrew's Kirk Session, but soon expected to be vacated.

*Thirteenth.*—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that Mr. Greenway's offer of the Rooms at present used for the Presbyterian Church, at Sicca Rupees 300 per month for three years, or until the new Rooms are built, be accepted, and that the Exchange be opened there as soon as the Kirk Session shall give the Rooms up.

*Fourteenth.*—Resolved, that the foregoing Resolutions be printed and circulated for the information of the Commercial Community of this City.

*Fifteenth.*—Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed to carry the Plan into effect, composed of the following Gentlemen:

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...plan for ... and Chamber of ... found in some of our sub... ...ns and we wish them every success in so laudable an undertaking.

Three per Cent Consuls were at 85 on the 13th of July and were still on the rise.

The new gold coin, was in circulation.

The arrival of the Ann Captain Riddoch on Saturday and the Castlereagh on Sunday has added somewhat to our China intelligence.

The Castlereagh left China on the 28th of November. The only Bombay Ships remaining there were the Frindship Bombay Castle, and Biramgore, Bengal Ships, Susan Success Zenobia, Eugenia, Asia, Forbes Robarts, Seaflower, and the Brig Siren Eight Indiamen fourteen American Ships and two Brigs.

Cotton had suffered a very great depression in price and it was supposed that the Forbes would not get more than 12 Tales for hers. but it was again on the rise.

Thongh pepper sold for so high a price, yet there was a considerable cry against the purchaser, and there did not appear to be an inland demand, sufficient to warrent such a price some was sold as high as 18 Dollars per Picul, but the last Ship sold for 14.

The Ann met five American Ships going up the river as she came down, Opium was the principle part of their Cargo.

The Lowjee was spoken off Ceylon by the Castlereagh, and several Ships were seen on the coast.

PETERSBOURGH, THE 26TH JULY.

Since the opening of the navigation, to the 24th of July there has entered into the port of Cronstadt, 1192 Vessels and 740 have sailed.

Recent accounts, from America state that the General of the independants. Bolivar, has taken the title of president of the Republic of Venezuela, instead of that of supreme chief, he is also Lieutenant General of New Grenada, and a union of there two republics is talked of

General Mina is still in Mexico, where the insurgents have established, the scite of their new Government, at Galeostan, a village (but little known until this time) in the Gulph of Mexico, in the vicinity of new Orleans the commerce of this port, though so recently established has already became of importance.

PARIS, 17TH JULY.

The Duchess of Berri, was safely delivered of a young Princess on the 13th who was named *Louis Isabelle d' Artois* two days after the public joy, was turned into mouring by the death of the young Princess.

For some months, Madame de Stael, has been afflicted with an illness, which has given serious ingnietude to her friends for her safety, which were but too well founded.

This celebrated Lady died on the 14th at 5 in the morning of a dropsy at the age of 53 her literary talents have asigned her a distinguished place amongst the writers of the present times and the qualities of her heart, have not less recommended her than the briallancy of her wit, her body was sent to Coppet near Geneva for interment.

The *Constitutional*, announce that the famous *Billand de Verrems*, is actually at St. Domingo, and that Pethion, had set him about compiling a work to be entitled, Historical and political annals of Hayti.

The late Duke of Northumberland, has left to his eldest sons, an income of 80,0000£ per annum and to each of his other children, 100,000£ in ready money.

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A free Trader is Loading at Point de Galle for England, a great part of her Cargo, is Arrack of double proof and Cocoanut Oil.

Letters from Amednuggur of the 5th inst. state that every thing was quiet in that quarter and we are in great hopes that General Smith would eventually get hold of the Peishwa.

A Friend was good enough, to lend us the Gazette, de Rio de Janeiro of the 28th of June last it contains no article of importance.

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## CALCUTTA EXCHANGE.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration Plans connected with the establishment of an Exchange and a Chamber of Commerce, and to report on the same to a General Meeting of the Subscribers; having prepared their Report, a Meeting of the Subscribers and others interested in the Plan, was held on the 5th instant, agreeably to Public Advertisement at Messrs. Greenway and Co.'s Rooms. When the Report being read and approved of, the Meeting came to the following Resolutions:

*First.*—That the prospectus of the Plan for the erection of an Exchange in Calcutta, which has been for some time past in circulation, and for the building of which the Government has, in the most liberal manner, made a grant of land in a situation well adapted for the site of such an Establishment, is founded

## THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

*Head-Quarters Calcutta, 22d November* 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*4th Light Dragoons.*

Cornet and Adjutant John Harrison to have the Rank of Lieutenant, 28th September, 1826.

*30th Foot.*

Ensign N. Armstrong to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Thomson deceased, 21st October, 1826.

James Hill, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Armstrong promoted, 21st October 1826.

*41st Foot.*

Lieutenant R. Butterfield to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Boulton deceased, 30th October, 1826.

Ensign J Boyse to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Butterfield promoted, 30th October, 1826.

William Morris, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Boyse, promoted, 30th October, 1826.

*46th Foot.*

*To be Lieutenants without Purchase.*

Ensign E. H. D. E. Napier, vice Gray deceased, 11th October, 1826.

Ensign E. W. Sibley, from the 13th Light Infantry, vice Simkins deceased, 16th October, 1826.

*To be Ensign without purchase.*

William Greene, Gentleman, vice Napier promoted, 11th October 1826.

The Division Order by Major-General Dick, Commanding at Dinapore, dated the 9th Instant, directing the [illegible] by water to Ghazeepore, of the Regimental Private Valentine, and party of the [illegible] Regiment, under the charge of Captain [illegible] of that Corps, is Confirmed

Lieutenant-Colonel Blair's Regimental Order, dated Rangoon 21st October last, appointing the undermentioned Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Staff, during the separation of the Seven Battalion Companies from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, is confirmed:

Acting Adjutant—Lieutenant Kerr.

Acting Quarter Master—Lieutenant Thomas.

Acting Serjeant-Major—Colour Serjeant Connell.

Acting Quarter Master Serjeant—Colour Serjeant Barry.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified:

*13th Light Infantry.*

Lieutenant Thomas, from 12th November, to 12th January, 1827, in extension.

*59th Regiment.*

Captain Stevenson, from 18th November to 18th January, 1827, to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for Leave to Europe on Medical Certificate.

*Head Quarters Calcutta, 28th November*, 1826.

Lieutenant T. Knox, of the Queen's Royals is appointed an Extra Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. Bradford, Commander in Chief at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified:

Royal Regiment—Major Glover, to England for one year, from the date of Embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Regiment—Captain Deane, in extension for one month from the 25th November.

31st Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Bamngardt, from 25th December to 25th April 1827, to enable him to join his Corps at Meerut.

38th Regiment—Lieutenant Johnstone, for two months, in extension, from 18th November, no Medical Certificate.

45th Regiment—Ensign J. P. Meik, from 22d November to 31st December, to enable him to join his Corps.

59th Regiment—Lieutenant Pitman, in extension, from 25th November to 24th January 1827, to remain at Calcutta on private affairs.

*Head-Quarters Calcutta, 29th November* 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

*13th Light Dragoons.*

William John Hooper, Gentleman, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Evered promoted, 8th June 1826.

*15th Light Dragoons.*

*To be Cornets.*

Cornet William Van, from the Cape Corps, vice Brown promoted, 18th May, 1826.

Henry Frederick Bonham, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Penleaze promoted, 20th May, 1826.

*1st Foot.*

Captain Currell Smith Hopkins to be Major by purchase vice Glover promoted, 10th June, 1826.

Major H. Hubert Farquharson, from the Half-pay, to be Major vice Campbell promoted 12th June, 1826.

Lieutenant Willoughby Carter to be Captain by purchase, vice Hopkins, 10th June, 1826.

Captain John Anderson from Half-pay 28th Foot to be Captain, vice Royan promoted, 12th June, 1826.

Ensign Hastings William Neville to be Lieutenant by purchse, vice Cross promoted, 11th May 1826.

William Bacon Johnston, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Wood deceased, 1st June, 1826.

Assistant Surgeon William Dillon, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalian, to be Assistant Surgeon, 25th May, 1826.

*2d Foot.*

Hospital Assistant Thomas Atkinson, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Campbell promoted, 11th May, 1826.

*6th Foot.*

Lieutenant William Harrison Hill, from Half-pay 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice McQueen appointed to the [illegible]th Foot, 1st June, 1826.

*13th Foot.*

St. George Cromie, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Browne promoted in the 44th Foot, 8th June, 1826.

Assistant Surgeon James Patterson, M. D., from the 45th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Henry Hamilton who retires upon Half pay, 25th May, 1826.

*14th Foot.*

Captain John Vesie Temple, from the Half-pay, to be Captain, vice Watson promoted, 8th June, 1826.

John May, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Layard promoted, 11th May, 1826.

*20th Foot.*

*To be Captains.*

Captain Robert Garrett, from Half-pay 96th Foot, vice Frankland appointed to the 34th Foot, 8th June 1826.

Captain William Clarke Langmead, from the Half-pay, vice Falls promoted, 8th June, 1826.

*30th Foot.*

*To be Captains.*

Captain John Proctor from Half-pay 43d Foot, vice Howard promoted, 8th June, 1826.

Captain John Gordon Geddes, from the Half-pay, vice Fox promoted, 8th June, 1826.

*38th Foot.*

*To be Captains.*

Captain Thomas Vyvyan, from Half-pay 41st Foot, vice Rains promoted, 8th June 1826.

Captain Allan Macdonald, from the Half-pay vice Davis appointed to the 75th Foot, 8th June, 1826.

*44th Foot.*

Lieutenant Simon McQueen, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward H. Clarke who retires upon Half-pay 14th Foot, 1st June 1826.

*45th Frot.*

Lieutenant Walter Trevelyan, from the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant, vice Kearney appointed to the 86th Foot, 8th June, 1826.

*46th Foot.*

Captain William Chalmers, from the Half-pay 52d Foot, to be Captain, vice Stuart promoted, 8th June, 1826.

*47th Foot.*

Lieutenant Peter J. Douglas, from the Half-pay 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Walker whose appointment has not taken place, 8th June 1826.

John Barwis Wyatt, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wyatt who resigns, 8th June 1826.

*48th Foot.*

Captain George Croasdaile, from the Half-pay, to be Captain, vice Yale promoted, 8th June, 1826.

*54th Foot.*

Major Hugh Lumley, from the Half-pay, to be Major, vice Kelley promoted, 8th June 1826.

Captain John Arnaud, from Half-pay 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Gray who exhanges, 8th June, 1826.

*89th Foot.*

Major William Somesall Forbes, from the Cape Corps, to be Major, vice Clifford promoted 8th June, 1826.

Lieutenant Thomas Greening Twigg, from Half-pay 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, repaying the difference, vice Peck appointed to the 84th Foot, 8th June 1826.

UNATTACHED.

*To be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, by purchase.*

Major John Octavius Glover, from 1st Foot, vice Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D'Arcey, of the Royal Artillery, who retires, 10th June, 1826.

*To be Captain of Infantry, by purchase.*

Lieutenant Clapton Lewis Wingfield, from the 18th Foot, 10th June 1826.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian Names of Ensign Dalrymple, of the 1st Foot, are George Haddington, and not Hew Manners, as formerly stated.

The Christian Names of Ensign MacMahon, of the 2d Foot, are Charles Frederick.

The Christian Name of Ensign Lacey, of the 46th Foot, is William, and not James, as formerly stated.

UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned Officers having Brevet Rank superior to their Regimental Commissions have accepted Promotion upon Half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826.

*To be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.*

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Miller Clifford, from 89th Foot, 1st June, 1826.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Allan Kelly, from 54th Foot, 1st June, 1826.

*To be Majors of Infantry.*

Brevet Major Samuel Fox, from 30th Foot, 11th May, 1826.

Brevet Major Robert Howard,, from 30th Foot, 18th May, 1826.

Brevet Major Thomas Falls, from 20th Foot, 25th May, 1826.

Brevet Major William Kingdom Rains, from 38th Foot, 1st June, 1826.

Brevet Major James Rowan, from 1st Foot, 1st June, 1826.

Brevet Major William Parry Yale, from 48th Foot, 1st June, 1836.

*Heads-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th November* 1826.

The Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*30th Foot.*

Lieutenant R. A. Andrews, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Blackall who exchanges, 8th November, 1826.

Lieutenant Charles Tobin, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Schoof who exchanges, 11th November, 1826.

Lieutenant Dennis A. Courtayne, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brevet Capt. and Lieutenant R. C. Elliott who exchanges, 12th November 1826.

*48th Foot.*

Lieutenant J. Blackall, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrews who exchanges, 8th November, 1826.

*54th Foot.*

Lieutenant M. Schoof, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tobin who exchanges, 11th November, 1826.

*87th Foot.*

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant R. C. Elliott, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Courtayne who exchanges, 12th Nov., 1826.

It appearing that the General Order of the Governor General of the 2d February 1811, allowing certain Pay being drawn after the decease of a Soldier, in order to defray his Funeral Expenses, has not been uniformly understood; the Commander in Chief directs, that in future the sum [illegible] drawn may be considered as an allowance to the Officer Commanding the Troop or Company for the purpose for which it was granted.

His Lordship considers, that this practice, which has obtained in the greatest proportion of Regiments serving in India, is the most equitable; as the gratuity is, on an average, not more than sufficient for the purpose it is intended; and therefore, whilst it completely exonerates the Officer Commanding the Company from any loss on that account, it secures to the representative of every deceased Soldier the full amount of the Effects of which he might be possessed at the time of his death and which, in an equal proportion of instances, would not be the case if the Estate was Credited with the Pay and debited with the Funeral Expenses.

*Heads-Quarters Calcutta 1st December* 1826.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief having ordered a Court of Enquiry, under the Presidency of Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, Commanding at Chinsurah, to enquire into and report its opinion concerning the quality and cheapness of a certain supply of necessaries furnished by Lieutenant Thomas, of the 13th Light Infantry, to Detachments of men lately arrived from home at Fort William and Chinsurah, His Lordship has now much satisfaction in expressing his entire conviction of the fallacy of reports which had been industriously circulated respecting these issues; and His Excellency conceives he cannot do so in terms more grateful to the feelings of Lieutenant Thomas, than by quoting literally from the opinion of the Court regarding this point. "The Court is of opinion, that necessaries of a similar description, could not have been procured at a chearper rate; on the contrary, it appears from Documents before the Court, that the necessaries supplied by Lieutenant Thomas, were superior in quality to, and cheaper than, what other persons could furnish at the same time." The Commander in Chief has every reason to be satisfied with the steady, careful, and scrupulous investigation of the Court; and His Lordship most perfectly approves of the mode in which it performed its duty, which is now, of course, terminated.

The Volunteering from His Majesty's 87th to the 2nd, 3d, 6th, 13th, 20th, 31st, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 48th, & 54th Regiments will commence on Sunday morning, agreeable to the instructions which Lieutenant Colonel Blair has received from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Army. Surgeon Brown and Assistant Surgeons Birmingham and Dartnell will constitute a Committee for the inspection of the Volunteers.

The Leave of Absence granted to Veterinary Surgeon Percival, 11th Dragoons, and to Brevet Captain Pender, of the 14th Foot, in General Orders of the 23d June and 26th August last, are extended to them from the date of expiration of their former Leave respectively until their embarkation for England.

*Memorandum.*

The Remarks on the Appointment by His Majesty of Lieutenant Colonel Tidy to the 44th Foot, in the General Order of the 9th instant, cancelling the Appointment of Colonel Cotton, should have stated, "and the Promotion of "Major Ramsay. Brevet Major Backhouse, and "Lieutenant Daly, 47th Foot, in succession." Orderly Books to be corrected accordingly.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

A. MACDONALD

*Adjt. Gent. of H. M. Forces in India.*

We are happy to find that a Plan is under consideration for the establishment of a Club in Calcutta, similar to those instituted in London, such as the United Service Club and others, which have proved there so successful. It can scarcely be necessary to observe, that if such associations have been found beneficial in London, where so many and such various resources offer themselves, they will be infinitely more serviceable in Calcutta, where nothing like a respectable Hotel or Coffee House has ever existed. To form such an institution on a liberal scale, demands an outlay of capital, which few persons of the class of tavern-keepers, possess, and to make the resort of company, even reasonably select, requires a command of character and funds, which they cannot be expected to enjoy. At the same time, the want of some such place is sensibly felt, as whilst those who constitute the Society of Calcutta, have no place where they can spend an idle half hour, agreeably; those who are occasional visitants only, find themselves often utterly strangers and forlorn. To both classes, therefore, some one building, which shall be always open to them, which they may securely and pleasurably visit, where, on reasonable terms, they may procure the accommodation they require, and where they may have a chance of meeting with old friends and acquaintance, without the trouble of searching for them perhaps in vain, and where the formality of interchanging cards may be substituted for more cordial greeting, will, we conceive, be an arrangement of such obvious advantage, that to be successful, it needs only to be known. We are therefore satisfied, that the following sketch of the principles on which the Club is to be established, with which we have been favoured, will be read with interest. They were adopted, we understand, at a private Meeting of several distinguished Members of the Civil and Military Services, held at the Town Hall, on the 29th of last month.—

1st.—"That the Club should consist of the Members of the King's and company's services, of a certain standing, and of the Bench and Bar of this Presidency.

2d.—That with a view to extend the benefits of the Club, to other branches of the society of the presidency, a limited number of Members of other professions should likewise be invited to join the Club. The number to be regulated hereafter, with reference to the total number of subscribers to the Institution.

3d.—The following seem to be the most advisable limits of admission for Members of the several services of the Bengal Presidency.

Civil Servants.

Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Military and Medical Services. } *Of seven year's service, taken from the day of Appointment.*

Ecclesiastical . . . . . *Unlimited.*

Bench and Bar. . . . . *Ditto.*

Hon. Company's Marine and regular service. } *Captains.*

4th.—That in addition to the above, the following classes should be admitted as *Honorary* and Occasional Members.

Members of the above mentioned services at the other Presidencies, or in His Majesty's service generally, eligible under the stated limitations.

All Commissioned Officers of His Majesty's Navy, belonging to the India station.

The personal Staff of the Governor General and Commander in Chief, (not eligible as *permanent* Members.)

The personal Staff of Governors and Commander in Chiefs of the other presidencies.

5th.—Any gentleman resident in India, eligible under the above limitations, who may communicate his desire to belong to the Club, before the 1st of February next, to be considered an original Member.

Gentlemen arriving in India within one year after the above date, if eligible, to have the same option.

Gentlemen now absent from India, similarly eligible, to be allowed the same option, provided their desire to become Members be communicated to the Secretary, within eighteen months from the above date.

After the above date, all persons not entitled to become original Members, must be elected by ballot, under such rules as may hereafter be determined on.

Members of the United Service Club in London, to have the option of becoming Members, with ballot, on intimating their wish within one month, after their arrival in Calcutta.

6th.—The Club to provide,

A Coffee Room.
Reading Room.
Billiard Room.
Card Room.

Also, sleeping apartments for members arriving at the presidency, as many as may be required, and under regulations to be hereafter determined.

7th.—To provide for the out-fit of the Club, an entrance subscription of Sa. Rs. 250, will be necessary, from every original or other permanent Member, besides an annual subscription of 100 rupees, if resident in Calcutta, or within 100 miles, and one-fourth of that amount, if resident beyond that limit. Honorary and occasional Members to pay only the annual subscription.

Any member availing himself of the advantages of the Club, if resident at the presidency for a period, equal to one month in any year, to pay the full rate of subscription for that year.

Members absent in Europe, to be exempted from the payment of their subscription during such absence.

All subscriptions to be made in advance.

8th.—On the 1st of February next, 1827, a Meeting will be held at the Town-Hall, of all persons eligible on the above principles, as original Members, and desirous of joining the Association; when the Club will be formed, the limitation of the number of Members fixed, and a Committee elected, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the management of the Club."

P. M. Wynch, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, has, for the present, consented to officiate as Secretary, and will receive all communications that may be made on the subject of the association.

[*Govt. Gazt. Dec.* 11.

We have been kindly favoured with some American Papers of June and July, and up to the 8th August, received by the ship *George*, which left Salem on the 10th August, from which we have no time at present to make any selections. By a hasty glance we have been enabled to take a few items.

A Mr. BEAUCHAMP had been tried in Louisville, Kentucky, for the deliberate murder of a Colonel SHARP, to which, it would appear, that he had been for about two years excited by his (BEAUCHAMP'S) wife, in resentment for some real or supposed injury received by her from Colonel SHARP some two or three years previously. The young man (aged three and twenty) was tried, convicted, and executed for the murder.

Previous to his execution, his wife and himself, who were in the same cell, made an attempt to destroy themselves. It appears they were watched, and she only succeeded in her desperate purpose by plunging a knife into her breast. Directly after, he was executed. Thus (observes the American Editor) terminated the lives of a foul murderer, and an artful unprincipled woman—begun in criminal indulgence, and ended in murder and disgraceful death.

The death of the Ex-Presidents of the United States, Mr. ADAM and Mr. JEFFERSON, is announced in these papers. They both departed this life on Tuesday the 4th of July,

*(Continued after the Poetry.)*

# POETRY.

## THE SUNBEAM.

Thou art no lingerer in monarchs' hall;
A joy thou art, and wealth to all—
A bearer of hope unto land and sea:
Sunbeam! what gift has the world like thee?

Thou art walking the billows, and Ocean smiles—
Thou hast touch'd with glory his thousand isles!
Thou hast lit up the ships and the feathery foam,
And gladden'd the sailor, like words from home.

To the solemn depths of the forest shades,
Thou art streaming on through their green arcades,
And the quivering leaves that have caught thy gl[ow],
Like fire-flies glance to the pools below.

I look'd on the mountains—a vapour lay
Folding their heights in its dark arra[y]—
Thou brakest forth—and the mist [re]fine
A crown and a mantle of living s[hi]ne.

I look'd on the peasant's lowly cot—
Something of sadness had wrapt the spot;
But a gleam of thee on its casement fell,
And it laugh'd in its beauty at that bright spell.

To the earth's wild places a guest thou art,
Flushing the waste like the rose's heart;
And thou scornest not, from thy pomp, to shed
A tender light on the ruin's head.

Thou tak'st through the dim church-aisle thy way,
And its pillars from twilight flash forth to day,
And its high, pale tombs, with their trophies old,
Are bathed in a flood as of burning gold.

And thou turnest not from the humblest grave,
Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave;
Thou scatter'st its gloom like the dreams of rest,
Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.

Sunbeam of summer! oh! what is like thee?
Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea!
—One thing is like thee, to mortals given,
The Faith, touching all things with hues of Heaven.

F. H

*(Continued from the third Page.)*

just *fifty* years from the day upon which American Independence was declared. This is considered a very remarkable coincidence. Every mark of public respect was paid to their memory, and there was a general mourning.

It is worthy of remark, states the *national Intelligencer* of the 1st of August, that, by the success which has attended the efforts of MAJOR DENHAM, and his enterprising fellow traveller, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully ascertained the truth of the theory advanced, and so ingeniously supported by the enlightened Spaniard who travelled in Africa and Arabia some years ago, under the auspices of NAPOLEON, and under the feigned name of *Ali Bey*, in the character of a Turk—namely, that there must exist an immense lake or sea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers, above mentioned, reached and examined an interior Lake 2000 miles long and 150 broad, called *Lake Tchad*.

DESHA, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and the murderer of Mr. BAKER, had cut his throat from ear to ear. Such is the homely phrase, in which our trans-atlantic cotemporary's correspondent announces the rash act.

The French have blockaded St. Domingo. The why and wherefore we know not, but we thought matters had been amicably settled in that quarter.

Among the items furnished by these papers, is one stating that a watchman at Philadelphia had been bound over to answer at the Mayor's Court, for having challenged another watchman to fight a duel with *deadly* weapons—whether with a pistol or a rattle, is not mentioned; but the incident is interesting to admirers of modern chivalry.

Fifty houses at St. Thomas were destroyed by fire on the 15th of July.

A man was hung in Vermunt for robbing a house for the purpose of paying a *debt of honour!*

# Asiatic Selections.

Some days ago we copied from the Government Gazette some particulars regarding the equipment of the surveying vessel *Research*, Capt. Dillon, which this Government is about to send to the Malicolo Islands, in quest of La Perouse. The feeling of interest respecting the fate of this unfortunate commander remains undiminished; while, from the nature of the arrangements made, information may be expected from the expedition by the scientific world. It may be gratifying to learn, that while the Government is thus exerting itself in the cause of humanity, the spirit of private enterprize has also been excited. The Brig *Margaret*, Captain T. A. Corbin, has already sailed with the intention of prosecuting the same voyage. Captain Corbin has, we understand, put to sea most amply prepared,—has carried many presents with him for the natives, and is accompanied by some Gentlemen of high scientific attainments. Among the latter is one who from long residence among these islands is well qualified for the expedition. The voyage will probably be short, as the *Margaret* proceeds through the straits of Malacca, and we have satisfaction in stating, that we have been promised the earliest accounts of her progress and success.—*John Bull.*

[*The India Gazette,—Dec.* 11.

# Correspondence.

## THE NEILGHERRIES,—No. VII.

*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

GEOLOGY.

SIR,—The country immediately surrounding [the] exhibits extensive Strata of the Neilgherry Gneiss. These rocks enter largely Granite and decomposition of the hills, and are gene[rally] into the [de]composed in the lower parts. The summits of the highest range are composed, chiefly, of Greenstone. Masses of milky Quartz are often found in different parts, but principally in the neighbourhood of crags and peaks.

The Strata appear to crumble very rapidly when exposed to the action of the air. The effects of this decomposition are, the formation of extensive Strata of Amygdaloid, in every state, and Breccia, which is almost entirely confined to the vallies.

Where the Granite has existed in considerable quantity, extensive beds of white earth are formed, which consist, apparently, of decomposed Felspar and Quartz. These frequently exist in crystal, but generally very minutely divided, and the composition greatly resembles the white earth that is found in Cornwall, and now used in the manufacture of Felspar, or celain. The decomposed Granite is frequen ly mixed with iron, which gives it a variety of colors, as pink, red, vermilion, scarlet, yellow, green, brown, &c. and all of various shades in different beds where they are found.

The Strata of Amygdaloid and Breccia appear to be continually forming. They, are cemented by carbonate of Iron, large masses of which are frequently found. The Amygdaloid Rocks contain extensive veins of very rich iron ore, mixed with Silex, and generally in the state of Protoxide. The quantity is so great, and so excellent have been the specimens of Iron already obtained from it, that there can be little doubt but the smelting of it would prove very profitable.

The soil contains a considerable quantity of Iron Sand, which attracts the magnet. This appears to be the result of a constant decomposition of carbonate or oxide of Iron, effected most probably, by a powerful attraction exerted by some other substance to oxygen. The Iron Sand is found only on the surface, which renders the above explanation probable.

*Graphite* is found in most parts of the hills, but, as far as it has hitherto been seen, the quality does not appear to be very superior. But it has been examined very little below the surface. It exists principally in fissures of decomposed rocks, and occasionally surrounds stones imbedded in the soil.

No Limestone has yet been discovered in any part of the Neilgherries.

Very good specimens of Fuller's earth, Umber, varieties of indurated clay, Blood Stone, Woods one, &c. &c. have been found, but not in any quantities Specimens of Crystal also have been dug up in sufficient quantity to encourage the search for more, and there can be no doubt that the hills contain gold, as that valuable metal is obtained in considerable quantities from the banks of the mountain streams, at the foot of the Wynaad Ghaut. A specimen of it has been assayed at the Madras mint, and reported to be very pure. It will, probably, interest your readers if I close this very brief Geological description with an accounts of the mode of separating the gold from the soil. A gentleman who has witnessed the operation, has kindly furnished me with the following description:—

"The whole of the soil, as well the Paddy fields, as the beds, and sands of nullas, seems impregnated with the valuable metal, but is only in or near water courses that it is dug for. The operation is commenced by removing the crust of Black Earth, and when the soil becomes red, it is dug up, and put into a kind of rude wooden tray hollowed in the centre, which is then submerged in the water, just enough to overflow it, and kept in an undulating motion with one hand, while with the other, the earth is stirred up until the earthy particles are washed away when a sediment is left in the hollow, that is found, to consist of gold and other ores. The tray is then taken out of the water, and one end being elevated, the other resting on the ground, the Iron and other heavy particles are separated from the gold, by throwing water gently with the hand down the board. The minute particles of gold are then taken up by the help of a grain or two of quick silver, and laid on a wet tobacco leaf, which is placed between two lighted pieces of charcoal, the heat of which causes the quick-silver to evaporate, and at the same time consolidates the particles of gold. Pieces of pure gold are found in the sands of nullas, and there is no occasion to use quicksilver or heat. A piece of the value of 40 or 50 Rupees has occasionally been found in a pure state.

There are two persons employed to each tray, which pays a tax of three rupees per month. Remains of pits or mines exist, but they are not worked now, owing it is said to the danger of the earth falling in, as they have not the skill to support it; Gold is found in the red earth as far as the Strata extend, or the high ground, and in the white earth below the black in swamps or paddy fields; also in the stones dug up in the bed of streams, but the most productive places are the sands of nullas, and breaches in the ground when the ore has been washed in the rainy season It would therefore appear that Gold is every where indigenous to the soil of the Mountains, and Hills immediately below them, and that what is found in the beds of nullas and streams, has been down by the rains.

ZOOLOGY.

Bears and Elks are unmerous on the Neilgherries. The latter is evidently a distinct and a much finer animal, than that described by Buffon, being larger, more stately, with a good carriage of the head, the antlers lofty and branching. It resembles on the whole the red Deer.

The wild Hog, Hyæna, Wolf, Fox, and Jackall are natives of these hills, but the last named are the most abundant. The Hare also both red and grey, and the wild Sheep, and wild Dog are seen there. The Sheep is somewhat larger than the Antelope, but resembles it in force and motion. The Dog is a fine-looking animal, not unlike the English Fox, but about twice the size, and shewing a large black bushy tail. They are very ferocious, and in packs of 10 or more, run down the Elk with great ease, and are with difficulty beaten from their prey.

The Royal Tiger and Leopard are sometimes seen prowling about the hills; they occasionally destroy Cattle, but their visits are becoming less frequent in the vicinity of Ootacamund. A large species of black Monkey is also found here, several other bold animals have occasionally been seen, but no opportunity has occurred to examine them. Elephants and Bisons are unmerous in the Ghauts, but never ascend to the summit of the hills. The Buffaloes and Oxen are entirely domestic, to which may be added the Goat.

The Eagle, Vulture, a great variety of Kites, some of which are of enormous size. The Sparrow Hawk, the Crown, [which is quite as Black as that [illegible] Peacock, Woodcock, Jungle [illegible] Dove, Plover [illegible] Swallow, Th[illegible] Yellow Ha[illegible] Mina, are al[illegible] little Warbl[illegible] of Europe, [illegible] tropics. S[illegible] heard the N[illegible] tumal visitant has [illegible]

The Neilgherries are [illegible] reptiles or insects. A small green Snake innoxious, and an adder resembling that of England are here—Worms also of enormous size, and field Rats, which are numerous and throw up the soil like the mole.—Black Ants likewise are here, but none either white or red have yet made their appearance.

BOTANY.

On this Branch of natural history I feel inclined, or rather competent, to say little more than that the Neilgherries, present to the Botanist a rich, and very promising field. M. Littlehaunt, during his short visit to these regions, collected more than 200 plants, of which the greater part were specimens not known here before. "The Botanist must feel peculiar interest (adds that intelligent naturalist) in the mountains of Neilgherries, on account of the difference between the productions of this region and those of the plain below."

My own delicate state of health and infirm constitution compelled me to confine my observation in the limits of my morning and evening walks, but I am enabled by the kindness of some friends who explored the hills in several directions, to give the following list of plants, which they found at different elevation. The reader ought however to be apprized: that no scientific classification is here attempted the list is drawn up in the most simple form containing merely the generic names, with a few exceptions, and the *number* of the different species of some of the plants.

| | *Genera* | *No. of Species* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Acanthus | 1 |
| 2 | Ammannia | Rotundifolia |
| 3 | Andromeda | 1 |
| 4 | Anemone | 2 |
| 5 | Arbutus | 2 |
| 6 | Ardisia | 1 |
| 7 | Aristolochia | 1 |
| 8 | Artemisia | 1 |
| 9 | Anteniadia | 2 |
| 10 | Areca | 2 |
| 11 | Arundo | 2 |
| 12 | Asclepias | 4 |
| 13 | Aspidium | 2 |
| 14 | Asparagus | 3 |
| 15 | Balsamina | |
| 16 | Bellis | 1 |
| 17 | Begnonia | 1 |
| 18 | Baneristia | 1 |
| 19 | Begonia | 2 |
| 20 | Buddlea | 2 |
| 21 | Berberis | Vulgaris Pennata Tinctoria |
| 22 | Bergera | 1 |
| 23 | Cytisus | 1 |
| 24 | Clematis | 1 |
| 25 | Cassia | 1 |
| 26 | Campanula | several |
| 27 | Centaurea | 2 |
| 28 | Croton | 1 |
| 29 | Canna | 2 |
| 30 | Cheiranthus | 1 |
| 34 | Cistus | 1 |
| 32 | Crotolaria | Barbata, Grandis, Formosa Trifoliantium Juncea, (Semperflorens) Latifolia, Verrucosa, Venustus Decurrens. |
| 33 | Cassine | 1 |
| 34 | Cotyledon | 1 |
| 35 | Gallicarpa | 1 Cordifolia, |
| 36 | Calophylum | 2 |
| 37 | Chironia | 1 |
| 38 | Chelone | 1 |
| 39 | Crapula | 1 |
| 40 | Caesalpine, | Sappan |
| 41 | Convolvulus | 6 |
| 42 | Craniolaria | 1 |
| 43 | Campegia | 1 |
| 44 | Curcuma | 1 |
| 45 | Cucumis | 2 |
| 46 | Calanthe, | Verea |
| 47 | Calastrus | 5 |
| 48 | Ceduta | 1 |
| 49 | Capparis | 1 |
| 50 | Daphne | 1 Rectila |
| 51 | Dolichos | 4 Scorobacordis |
| 52 | Dalbergia | 1 |
| 53 | Eugenia | 3 |
| 54 | Eleodendron | 1 |
| 55 | Eleoagnum | 2 |
| 56 | Eupatprium | 2 |
| 57 | Epidendron | 3 |
| 58 | Eleocarpus | 2 |
| 59 | Erithroea | 1 |
| 60 | Exacum | 1 |
| 61 | Echinus | 1 |
| 62 | Evolvulus | 1 |
| 63 | Ficus | 1 |
| 64 | Flagellaria | 1 |
| 65 | Fragaria | 2 Wild Strawberry—one species has a good flavor, the other not sweet |
| 66 | Gmelina, | Arborea |
| 67 | Gordonia | 1 |
| 68 | Gaertnera, | Racemosa |
| 69 | Gnaphalium | 3 |
| 70 | Geranium | 1 |
| 71 | Gualteria, | Cordifoli[illegible] |
| 72 | Grevia | 1 |
| 73 | Grenovia | 1 |
| 74 | Gerardia | 1 |
| 75 | Hedyotis | 3 |
| 76 | Hedychium | 1 |
| 77 | Hedysarum | 1 |
| 78 | Hibiscus | 3 |
| 79 | Hypericum | 1 |
| 80 | Hoya | Viridiflora |
| 81 | Hopea | 1 |
| 82 | Ixora, | Payetta |
| 83 | Impatiens | 2 |
| 84 | Ipomæa | 2 |
| 85 | Indigofera | 1 |
| 86 | Justicia | 2 |
| 87 | Jasminum | 3 |
| 88 | Kydea | 1 |
| | [illegible] | 2 |
| | [illegible] | 3 |
| | [illegible] | 1 Grandiflorum (Littlehaunt) |
| | [illegible] | Clandestina (new) |
| | [illegible] | 1 |
| | [illegible] | 1 |
| | [illegible] | Cinnamomum |
| | [illegible] | Nuda |
| | [illegible] | 4 |
| | [illegible] | 1 |
| | [illegible] | 2 |
| | [illegible] | 1 |
| 102 | * | 1 |
| 103 | Mentha | 1 |
| 104 | * | |
| 105 | * | 4 |
| 106 | Myrtus, | Tomentosa—Hill Gooseberry. |
| 107 | Mirbelia, | A fine Timber Tree, with a beautiful white flower, resembling the Camellia Japonica |
| 108 | Memexylon | 1 |
| 109 | Mimosa | 2 |
| 110 | Ornithogalum | 1 |
| 111 | Orobanche | 3 |
| 112 | Ozimunda | 1 |
| 113 | Polypodium | 1 |
| 114 | Passiflora | 1 New. |
| 115 | Prunella | 1 |
| 116 | * | 3 |
| 117 | Piper | 3 |
| 118 | Polygala | 1 |
| 119 | Parnassia | 1 |
| 120 | Phillyria | 1 |
| 121 | Plantago | 1 |
| 122 | Pothos | 1 |
| 123 | Plerocarpia | 1 |
| 124 | Ruellia | 3 Zeylanica |
| 125 | Rhododendron, | Arboreum |
| 126 | Rosa | one |
| 127 | Rumex | one |
| 128 | Ranunculus | 2 |
| 129 | Rubia, | Cordifolia. |
| 129 | Roudelaria | 1 |
| 130 | Rotulera | 1 |
| 131 | Ricinus, | |
| 132 | Sedum, | Polyandria |
| 133 | Symploco | 2 |
| 134 | cabiosa | 1 |
| 135 | Sophora, | Tomentosa. |
| 136 | Scutallaria | |
| 137 | Sterculia, | Fœtida. |
| 138 | Senicio, | Lavandula folia |
| 139 | Salix | 1 |
| 140 | * | |
| 141 | Solanum, | Gigantea |
| 142 | Speciosa, | 1 |
| 143 | Thunbergia, | 1 New species purple white fragrans |
| 144 | Thalictrum, | 1 |
| 145 | Trevia | 1 |
| 146 | Ternstroemia | 1 |
| 147 | * | 1 |
| 148 | Tussilago | 1 |
| 149 | * | 1 |
| 150 | Vaccinium, | 1 |
| 151 | Verticularia | 1 |
| 152 | Urtica | 2 |
| 153 | * | |
| 154 | Viola | 1 |
| 155 | Viburnum | 1 |
| 156 | Vitex | 1 |
| 157 | Willughbeja | 1 |
| 158 | Walfernia | 1 |
| 159 | Webera | |

* Not legib[illegible]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUA[illegible]

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THA[illegible]ED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention t[illegible]rders.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 3D JANUARY, 1827.


*(Continued from the last Page.)*

The Hills abound in excellent Timber. The following are the native names of the largest and best.

Hoolooni; Coikul; Sampaug; Vellode Hoonul.

Dachenei, or wild Ceicuamen; Laurus Cinnamomum grows to a very large size, and is excellent wood for all purposes.

Many parts of the Hills are literally covered with Ferns, and lichens in great variety. The Fern-Tree also grows to a good size with branches from 8 to 10 feet long, the shrub which yields the fruit vulgarly called the Hill Gooseberry, supposed to be the * * * is named by the Mountaineers, *Thoulatum*. It is very abundant, and the berry it bears resembles the Melon in form, but in size, interior structure and flavor, the English Gooseberry without Ribes. It is a very pleasant and wholesome fruit, a variety of Medicinal plants are found which Medical Men are of opinion should be cultivated on the public account.

This description of the indigenous plants of the Neilgherries may suffice for general Information, its pretensions extend no further. A wide field remains unexplored in this, and every other branch of Natural History, and if the general view here offered to the public has the effect of inducing any intelligent Naturalist, to give the attention to the subject, that it deserves, I shall not have written in vain.

I am, Sir, your obdt. Servant,
PHILANTHROPOS.

*Coimbatoor, Nov.* 15, 1826.

Our last announced a change of plan, which promised to give a wider scope to our exertions in the public cause, and at once to render this Paper more interesting to its Subscribers, and more profitable to its Proprietor. While we were indulging in our dreams of future success, in the honorable career before us, these hopes were suddenly annihilated by the contents of a letter put into our hands by the Proprietor, at a late hour on Friday evening, announcing that the Vice President in Council, had resolved on revoking the licence of the *Bengal Chronicle*, and that its revocation would be formally announced in a notice to be issued on Monday. The article that has drawn down on us this visitation, is that contained in Friday's *Chronicle*, commenting on the letter of this Government to the Court of Directors, relative to the Burmah war, or rather on the remarks of the *Government Gazette* in praise of that official Paper.

As far as we are concerned, this communication dissolves our connection with the Calcutta Press. "Othello's occupation's gone;" but the Proprietor has made a respectful appeal to the Government to allow the Paper to be continued under another Editor and a gentleman of considerable talent has been selected for the Office, under whose auspices we trust the *Bengal Chronicle* may yet flourish; unless the government by adhering to its Resolution should put it down for ever, and with it destroy the unoffending Proprietor's only means of maintaining himself and a numerous family. If the Offence be unpardonable, let the punishment fall on us alone, who have committed it, and not on the poor man. If we are removed from the management of the Paper, a measure to which the Proprietor has pledged himself, surely the dignity of the Government will be vindicated, and the real offender sufficiently punished. That those who award this punishment may form an estimate of its proportion to our alleged offence, we declare that the loss of the Editorship of the Paper wrests from us at once the means of present comfort and the prospect of future independence, depriving us in short, of all but the bare means of subsistence. Whether this may be deemed, in the eyes of those whose will is Law in this respect, a visitation sufficiently adequate to our imputed political sin, time alone can decide. Suffice it to say, that we shall submit to it, without any attempt to obtain a mitigation of the sentence. For ourselves we ask nothing, and at least it never shall be said of us that we have cringed to the Power, whose arm has been employed to crush us. All we implore is, that an innocent family may not be consigned to ruin, for an act of ours.—*Bengal Chronicle.*

*Ben. Hurk. Dec.* 11.

SALEM, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1826.

## FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

The performance of funeral rites in honor of the venerated John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, took place on Monday last in Philadelphia. The day was religiously observed, and business was suspended. A full division of militia formed the funeral escort, with reversed arms and muffled drums. The number of volunteers under arms, was estimated at 2500. The ceremonies were on a Stage erected over the entrance of the State House on Independence Square, which was covered with tokens of mourning. The square was thronged, and the avenues to it so blocked up, and the streets and sidewalks crowded, that several persons fainted in consequence of the great preess. The following notice of the Prayer by the venerable Bishop White, and the Funeral oration by the Hon. John Sergeant, is copied from the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser:—

After the auditors had arrived at the stations which had been assigned to them, the Bishop rose and delivered an appropriate and impressive prayer. This highly and universally esteemed Divine was Chaplain to the Congress which first proclaimed us a free and independent nation. More than half a century ago, he invoked a blessing on the labours of the immortal Statesmen of the Revolution. On the morning of the 4th of July, 1776, he petitioned the God of Nations and of natural rights, to sanctify the great work which was to be executed on that memorable day. Though he could not take an active part in the political discussions of this incomparable body, he was yet known to be a zealous and fearless patriot. He was the second person in Philadelphia, who renounced, by a solemn oath, all allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. His heart was enlisted in the just cause of his Country, and he boldly encountered the threatened vengeance which was denounced against his compatriots. A knowledge of these circumstances—the interesting appearance of this venerable man—the solemn occasion which brought him before his fellow citizens—the consecrated spot on which he stood, all conspired to awaken emotions of so deep and holy a character, as could not be repressed by any one possessing ordinary sensibility.

Mr. Sergeant, the appointed orator, now rose, and in a tone and manner, peculiarly appropriate, delivered an address altogether worthy of the illustrious individuals whose deeds and virtues he so successfully commemorated. His sentiments were purely American and of the most elevated cast; and his style was of that nervous and manly character, which we should always wish to see distinguish our national literature. His subject was managed with a degree of skill and judgment which no ordinary man could have accomplished. Commencing with the political career of these great Fathers of our Revolution, he conducted them harmoniously through their labours and their sacrifices, until the sacred cause in which they had embarked their lives, their fortunes, and all their hopes, was crowned with triumphant success. With a scrupulous regard to historical truth, he noticed the more prominent political acts in which they were engaged—their zealous co-operation in all the grand measures of the Revolution, and the association of their names with the proudest events which are recorded in the annals of our Country. "Connected by principal—by a sense of common danger, and by just estimate of each others talents and worth, a friendship was established which no political excitement could permanently dissolve.

When their public labours were closed, he accompanied them to the shades of retirement, he sketched how with patriarchal simplicity, they lived the objects of a nation's affection—*the living records of a nation's history*—and, as it were, the embodied spirit of the Revolution, elevated by the common consent of succeeding generations, on a judgment seat, to watch every political movement, to rebuke every sinister design, and to invigorate every virtuous and manly resolution.

The orator recurred with great propriety to the generous and conclusive testimony which these great men bore to each other's merits. He stated and the sentiment was echoed by his delighted, attentive and respectful auditory, that if it had been in the order of Providence to permit one of these illustrious Citizens to witness the departure of his associate, the survivour would have been the first whose honored voice would have been heard to pronounce the eulogy of the departed patriot.

Such being the feelings and principles which animented the breasts of these patriot sages in the last hours of their existence, he urged his hearers to refrain from ever reviving recollections, which had even for a short time estranged them from each other. To be unmindful of this advice, he emphatically said, would be an inexcusable attempt to obscure the glorious light of the Revolution by seeking to render permanent every cloud that is raised in the gusts of momentary excitement. We will not anticipate public curiosity by further noticing this able and skilfully wrought oration. No effort on our part could convey even a feeble picture of its excellence. It is a whole that cannot be separated without doing injustice to the author.

The Democratic Press also gives a brief outline of Mr. Sergeant's Oration, and in addition to the particulars included in the foregoing, furnishes a most important and highly interesting incident in the Revolutionary career of John Adams, as related by Mr. Sergeant, which we do not recollect to have heard of before—but coming from such a source, it is unquestionably well authenticated.—The Press says—

"One anecdote, it was full of interest and sweetly told, is so pregnant with important facts, that we will venture it, relying upon them, and with an entire consciousness how, much better it will read when it is given from the pen of Mr. Sergeant. Mr. John Adams took his seat in Congress the 5th of September, 1774, the day the Old Congress first met. In June, 1775—after blood had been shed, that war was certain, and that the enlightened and patriotic were preparing the public mind, for revolution and independence—it become necessary to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United Colonies. General Ward, of Massachusetts, the colony which Mr. John Adams in part represented, was the person thought of for that important station. The 15th of June 1775, a memorable day in the history of this country, Mr. John Adams rose in his place, and with much judgement and knowledge of public feeling, nominated George Washington, of Virginia, "to command all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American Liberty." So entirely unexpected was this proposition, that Mr. Washington was, at the time it was made, in his seat in Congress. With the modesty which characterises and appertains to greatness, he was so overcome as to retire immediately from the body. "Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General, by ballot, and George Washington, Esq. was unanimously elected."

[*Sup. to the India Gaz.—Dec.* 14.

# Europe.

## THE REPRESENTATIVE.—JULY 12.

### PAPERS RELATING TO THE ISLAND OF SHAPURES.

(1.) Letter from the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 23d December, 1825.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

*Honourable Sirs*—We have now the honour to reply to your despatch dated 8th of June last, stating your wish to be put in possession of the fullest evidence of the British right of sovereignty over the Island of Shapuree.

2. On the receipt of the above despatch, we addressed the letters referred to in the margin to the magistrates of Chittagong and Board of Revenue, requiring them to furnish the most full information which could be traced on their records, relative to the points therein contained.

3. The letter and enclosure received from the acting Magistrate, Mr. Blackburn, in reply, contain nothing material. Should the reference which Mr. Blackburn states himself to have made to the sub-commissioner in Arracan produce any additional information, we shall not fail to transmit it without delay.

4. The reply from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, enclosing a letter from the acting collector at Chittagong, with several original documents, will of course attract the special attention of your Honourable Court.

5. From those papers you will perceive, that the first recorded measurement of Shapuree Deep was made by British officers in 1801, A. D., at which time it was considered to form a part of the revenue division called Mouza Tek Naaf, In 1802 it was included in lease granted to Kishen Dase Canoongo, a landholder of wealth and influence, who, it appears, intended to clear and cultivate it, but failed to perform his engagement.

6. In 1825, A. D., when Mr. R. Hunter was deputed to survey and measure the southern parts of the district. Tek Naaf and Shapuree were found in the possession of two refugee Mug chiefs, who asserted their right to the whole, on the grounds of a Sunnud granted to their father in 1790, A. D., by Mr. Bird, the collector of the district: their names were accordingly entered as Dalhikars. *i, e*, parties in actual possession, and the lands as a Khass Mehal, or an estate in the immediate charge of the officers of government. With respect to the above Sunnud, your Honourable Court will not fail to remark, that it carries back the evidence of our tittle and occupation to a remote period, and must be considered to strengthen considerably the chain of direct proof on the side of the British Government, Your Honourable Court will perceive, that some doubts attach to the Jureeb Chettahs, or detailed measurement papers, now produced as the records of Mr. Hunter's time, from the circumstance of Mr. Patterson's signature being attached to them instead of that of the former gentleman. The remarks made by Mr. Hunter himself, now Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the memorandum accompanying, will of course attract your notice. We may observe, that the Chettahs in question differ only from those of 1801, A. D., and subsequent papers, in describing the island as of greater dimensions than the other measurements yield.

7. Monza Tek Naaf, including Shapuree, was measured for the third time in 1819, A. D. under the superintendence of a commissioner Mr. C. Mackenzie, and the island was recorded in the following manner: "Shapuree Deep, in 1162, the property of the Government (*i. e.* a Khas Mehal), now appertaining to the Talook of Kishen Das Canoongo, and in the possession of Askur Shikdar, his Itmamdar."

8. The details regarding these several measurements will be found in the proper place, a memorandum accompanies also, drawn up by the Persian secretary, in explanation of the Sunnud, dated 1790 and correcting an error which appears in the translations of the Chettahs, For the more complete satisfaction of your Honourable Court we have annexed copies of the extracts from the records of the Chittagong collectership, in the native languages.

9. As to the extent of the island, and the amount of any Revenue which the East India Company may have derived from it, your Honourable Court will find, that although included in leases granted to the local zemindars with a view to its being brought into cultivation, and although partial attempts have been made to clear it, the place has hitherto remained uncultivated and wholly unproductive of public revenue. The extent of the island is differently stated in the accounts of the different measurements, those having been, it is presumed, rough estimates and not actual surveys. In 1801, A. D. the square surface is entered at kahuns or cawns, 474, or about, 20 English acres; in 1815, at 4,700 ditto, or English acres 202; and in 1819, at 705, or acres 30. The proportions of chilla or cleared land, in the two first measurements, are exhibited respectively, at 9 k. and 482 ditto. In the third measurement, c. k. 13, 1, are entered as haselat or productive, meaning probably as pasturage ground.

10. We have only farther to state on this part of the subject that having referred to the map mentioned in the 9th paragraph of Mr. Philips' letter, we find that it does not throw any light on the question under discussion.

11. Previously to concluding this despatch, we cannot resist expressing our confident persuasion, that the various reports which have been submitted to the Secret Committee relative to the origin, early events, and true causes of the present war, will have satisfied your Honourable Court, that the government of Ava was determined, sooner or later, to prosecute its extravagant pretensions to the possession of our eastern districts, at the known hazard of a rupture with the British power; and that under the combination of circumstances and position of affairs which arose out of the Burmese aggressions and hostile demonstrations in 1823 24, on the side both of Chittagong and Sylhet, recourse to arms could not have been avoided on our part, without exposing our honour, our interests, and the lives and properties of our subjects to the most serious, perhaps irreparable, injury.

12. The proceedings of the Burmese in Assam had materially altered the relative position of the two powers, and placed the former, as they well knew and often boasted, in a situation the most favourable for making a sudden descent into our territories along the Berhampooter. The establishment of their authority in that country had been from the beginning received with just alarm by the civil Commissioner, Mr. D. Scott (one of the most upright and intelligent of your servants,) who, well aware of the grasping, restless, and ambitious spirit which actuated the Burmese Councils, distincted foresaw and pointed out the danger threatening the whole line of our Eastern frontier, from the change of masters, which the principality of Assam had experienced. It is worthy of remark, that in the early stage of our disputes, the Burmese Chiefs in Assam declared, that in

Digitized on behalf of assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

1822, Mengee Maha Silwa, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, deliberately meditated the plunder of Gowalparah and the adjacent country, where no British force could ever be assembled adequate to check his progress, and they made it matter of reproach against the English, that, notwithstanding the forbearance shown by them on that occasion, we were assembling troops to oppose their designs upon Cachar and Jyntia.

13. On the side of Chittagong, the Burmese were acting systematically upon a plan of slow and gradual encroahment in prosecution of their favourite object of acquiring a footing in Bengal, after they had conquered all the intervening petty states, fully prepared to come to issue with us whenever we should make a stand to repel their advances. The seizure and detention of the commissariat elephant hunters during two successive years, whilst engaged in the prosecution of a most important branch of the public duties of that department, near Ramoo and Gurgunen; and the insolent bearing and language assumed on those, as on many former occasions, by the Arracan authorities, in their communication with the local British officers, formed in themselves no light grievance. With respect to Shapuree, lying, as it does, indisputably and undisputed, on the British side of the main channel of the Naaf, that island, independent of the written evidence forthcoming on the public records, was, *prima facie*, from its position, a portion of the Honourable Company's territory; and it behoved the Burmese, under such circumstances, to prove their title to the place by some testimony more valid and convincing than mere assertion. We were in possession of the ground on which a part of our Sipahees had been posted; it had always been considered by us, and by the Mugs, to form a portion of our dominions, at least since 1790. A. D. We possessed written and recorded testimony on our side of a conclusive nature, and further, we invited investigation, and were ever ready to enter into fair and amicable discussion. The Burmese, on the contrary, never offered or pretended to produce an atom of proof, and it is worthy of remark, that they rested their claim to the island of Shapuree mainly on the same ground that they asserted a title to Ramoo, Chitagong, Dakca, and the eastern districts of Bengal, viz. That the whole once belonged to the Mug Raja of Arracan, "whose pagodas and chowkees were there." It is true, that the Raja Tooroo Wyn deputed a messenger to the presidency in August, 1823, with a letter to the Governor General, demanding, in peremptory and menacing language, the removal of the British guard from Shapuree: but without waiting even to learn the result of his remonstrance, he proceeded, in less than a month afterwards, to carry his threats of applying force into execution, under the express orders, as was carefully promulgated, of his sovereign, the King of Ava.

14. It is now well known from the European residents at Rangoon, as well as from the later despatches of Sir Archibald Campbell, that at an early period of our discussions with the local Burmese officers, a powerful party at that Court of Ummerapoora, headed by the Maha Bandoola, seized that opportunity of strongly urging the King to assemble an army for the purpose of enforcing his visionary claims on the eastern district of Bengal, and that the most extensive preparations were making in Ava, for a war of conquest and aggression during some months previous to the actual rupture between the two states. The formidable Burman army, which afterwards invaded Chittagong, was assembled to overrun the southern districts; whilst the combined forces from Assam and Munnipore, after establishing themselves securely in Cachar and Jyntia, were prepared to lay waste the districts of Sylhet and Tipperah. Threatened as we were simultaneously at so many and such vulnerable points, by the hostile demonstration and arrogant pretensions of a Government proverbial for its ignorance, barbarism, and untractableness, which had refused to listen to our *petitions*, as it insolently termed the solemn remontrances of the Governor General in Council, and referred us to its victorious General for an answer, an appeal to arms on our side would, we are persuaded, have been *inevitable* and *fully* justifiable from the necessity of the case, even had our right to the island of Shapuree been far less clear and substantial than is undoubtedly the fact. Had we resolved to pursue a temporating policy under such circumstances, we must most unwisely, and with serious loss of reputation in the eyes of all India, have tamely submitted to aggression and insult, thus augmenting the insolence and acidity of the Burman nation; and we should assuredly have been compelled to appeal to arms in the end, and at a time when we might have engaged in other quarters, and the plans and measures of our opponent would at all events have been more matured.

15. It is well worth while to consider a little in detail the immediate and direct sacrifices which we must have made to purchase a temporary and precarious peace, after the conduct pursued by the Burmahs 1823-24.

16. In the first place, we must have relinquished our claim to the forest land at the back of Ramoo and Gurgunen, which the Company's elephant hunters had frequented for years, as a part of the British territory, otherwise the opposition made by the Burmese, and the repeated seizure and imprisonment of the servants belonging to one of our public establishments, must necessarily have induced frequent angry and irritating remonstrances on our part, quite incompatible with the permanent maintenance of friendly relations.

Secondly, We must tamely have abandoned our right to an island which however inconsiderable in size and actually unproductive, had nevertheless been often the subject of notice on the public proceedings, and stood recorded as a portion of the British territory.

Thirdly. We must have patiently endured the insult and wrong offered to us in the attack and slaughter of a party of the Company's troops, stationed on Shapuree, no less to preserve that which we considered, and had declared to be our undoubted right, than to protect our peaceable subjects, in the vicinity from murder and plunder.

Fourthly. We must have witnessed, in passive silence, the passage of the Burmese across the natural moun ain barrier, which so distinctly separates the two empires, and their intrusion into the plains of Bengal; their subjugation of Cachar, a country, in its population, language, institutions, and geographical position, essentially a part of Bengal, and the legitimate Rajah of which then actually resided under our protection; and also the establishment of their authority in Jyntia, another petty chiefship, which had long been intimately connected with, and was essentially a dependant of, the British Government.

Finally, we must have tolerated, without the slightest resistance, their occupation of a position which placed the richest part of the district of Sylhet and the Sudeer station itself completely at their mercy, in the then state of our military force, which gave them the command of the Soorma, as well as of the Berhampooter rivers; and which, whatever number of troops we might have collected for our defence, would inevitably have led to heavy loss of revenue, the serious interruption of cultivation, and the permanent flight of many of our Ryots from their homes, through the dread universally inspired by the proximity of that sanguinary, barbarous and unpitying race. Is it to be believed, when the peculiar character of the government and people of Ava, and the nature of their pretensions on our eastern districts, are duly weighed, that in such a state disturbing, irritating, and to our subjects alarming contact, or rather collision, we could have much longer delayed to draw the sword in self-defence, whatever extent of petty outrage and encroachment we might have resolved to tolerate, in the vain hope of avoiding the necessity of war? And if, by the instruction of this arrogant and untractable race beyond the limits which nature had placed between us, we were forced into a relative position, which rendered any long maintenance of peaceful relations not only precarious, but in truth impracticable, was there any thing at the time in the political aspect affairs in India, or the condition of our power and resources, which could have required or justified our overlooking a succession of positive, though perhaps, separately considered, trifling acts of insult and aggression, in the idle speculation that by recourse to temporary expedients, we might avert the evil that inevitably threatened us, sooner or later? We confidently answer in the negative. And, when we reflect on the state of affairs brought about as above, by the acts and conduct of the enemy, and not by any seeking of ours, we deliberately and conscientiously affirm, notwithstanding all the embarrassment and suffering which have been produced by the war, and to which none can be more painfully alive than ourselves, that we should have unworthily sacrificed the high interests committed to our charge, if we had longer deferred the declaration and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the state of Ava.

17. The period selected for the declaration of war, and the measure of sending an expedition to Rangoon, have been made the theme of frequent censure, as if in reality any option had been left us in those respects. On these points we beg leave to trouble your Honourable Court with a few remarks.

18. The accounts which we had received previous to the month of March, 1825, had distinctly apprized us that a powerful Burmese army was collecting in Arracan; and we judged, moreover, from the obstinate character of the people, that there was little chance of their relinquishing their designs on the Cachar side, although in the first instance repulsed. At the same time we knew too well how utterly vain and futile would be any plan for protecting Chittagong, Tipperah, and Sylhet, during the approaching hot weather and rains, by any amount of force which we could have ventured to station in their noxious and pestilential swamps and jungles. We felt convinced, therefore, that our only prospect of drawing off the Burmese from the project of invasion, which we believed them to meditate at that particular season, as the fittest for their purpose, and compelling them to direct their attention to the defence of their own territory, was the equipment of a powerful expedition to seize and hold, temporarily, their principal sea-port, the second town of their empire, whence, at the same time, we might hope to reach an impressive and salutary lesson of our power and resources. Our success in the first of the above objects, if not complete, was at least very considerable, so much so, that we conscientiously believe the Rangoon expedition to have saved the Chittagong district from premeditated devastation and ruin, if indeed it did not ward off still more extensive and alarming mischiefs. We are firmly and deeply persuaded, that the invasion of Chittagong was no consequence of our proclamation of war, the official promulgation of which, in all probability, was utterly unkown to the Burmahs. A large force had been for months concentrating in Arracan, by the different routes leading from Ava, under the Maha Bundoola, fully bent on invading the British territory, with the views and motives already explained in preceding paragraphs.—Scarcely had the Bundoola crossed the Naaf, when the first reports reached himself of the appearance of a British armament in the Irawuddi, and at the moment when the small and inadequate force, injudiciously left without support at Ramoo, was overpowered and destroyed, the fall of Rangoon became fully known in the Burman camp. The above news was rapidly followed by accounts of our conquest of Cheduba and Negrais. It was this intelligence that paralyzed the movements of the Bundoola's really formidable army which induced him to remain at Ramoo, until he should learn the pleasure of his master the King of Ava (into whose imagination and calculations it had never previously entered for a moment, that we should dare to attack a principal town of his dominions) and which finally caused his precipitate retreat to Ava, when the repeated successes of the British arms in the vicinity of Rangoon began to give to the Burmese a juster notion of the character of their foe. The force of the enemy in Cachar would, we are fully satisfied, have been similarly withdrawn, had not the state of the country rendered their retreat physically impossible earlier than the month of October.

19. With respect to the second object: although the result have failed to equal our anxious and not unreasonable hopes, we must ever maintain that the formation of an armament against Rangoon, and the coasts of Arracan and Tenasserim, was in fact the only measure which could have been adopted, calculated to make an early and decided impression on our enemy, and to inspire him with a just sense of our power and resources. It was fair also to speculate, as we did, that such a measure, combined with the liberal and moderate terms of accommodation which we simultaneously offered to the Court of Ava, would have brought that government to reason, and induced it to terminate a contest, which, it would then see, could not be prolonged without infinite cost & suffering to the Burmese nation at all events, however their invaders might fare.

20. Regarding the season of the year at which the expedition was equipped, besides the reasons above advanced for despatching it as early as possible after it become evident that hostilities, and the exposure of our territories to hostile invasion, could not be avoided nor otherwise provided against, we beg to observe, that we had received no information which could lead us to believe the climate of Rangoon at all peculiarly unhealthy during the rains; and we now feel ourselves fully justified in asserting, after the experience of the season of 1825 that it is realy not so. The very extensive and melancholy sickness which prevailed in Sir Archibald Campbell's army, from July to November 1824, had its first origin in an epidemic fever, of a casual, not local character, which visited Rangoon in the month of June, as it did Calcutta. We may remark incidentally, that precisely the same fever has this season raged in Upper India. The effects of the above epidemic, of course, impaired the health of the men generally, and rendered hundreds who would otherwise have escaped, wholly unable to stand the service and privations which ensued. The want of fresh meat and other wholesome food, in itself sufficient to have produced extensive sickness, infinitely aggravated the evil, and this was to be ascribed mainly to the entire desertion of the place by its inhabitants, an event which could not have been anticipated. Under a happier combination of circumstances, equally beyond our control or calculation, we have no hesitation in saying, that the Expedition to Rangoon would have not only produced, as it actually has done, much of the good we anticipated, but would have been unattended with any of those painful and melancholy features in the situation of the army, which cast so deep a gloom over the early stages and operations of the war.

21. It would lead to too great detail, if we proceed to point out all the other considerations which induced us to fit out the expedition during the south-west monsoon. The main part of the force was, of necessity, to be collected on the coast, where, during the first two months of the favourable season, viz from 15th October to 15th December, ships cannot, with safety, ply. Any great delay in despatching the armament would have given the enemy time to prepare for defence, and obstruct the passage of the river, whilst we should thereby have sacrificed the object contemplated, of making an early move upon the capital, and should, in effect, have had to contend with the whole Burmese force, at a much later period of the year. Thus, the first cold season would have passed away without our being enabled to advance to Poonie, and the ensuing season of the hot weather and rains would still have overtaken our army at Rangoon, and have entailed all those hardships to which we are accused of wantonly exposing our gallant troops, by despatching the expedition in April and May.

22. Your Honourable Court will, we trust, pardon the digression we have fallen into, in submitting the above general observations, on this the first occasion of our addressing you relative to the Burmah war; and should we happily succeed thereby in placing before you, in their real and just light, any of those points which have been so studiously assailed and misrepresented in the periodical publications of England, the object which we proposed to ourselves in entering upon them will be most fully and satisfactorily answered.

23. It may be proper to add, that such of the members of the present government as were not parties to the transaction above referred to, will not, of course, by their signatures to this letter, be understood to express their personal knowledge of all the facts therein mentioned, or their original concurrence in measures which, at the time of their adoption, were not made known to them. But they have no hesitation in recording their unqualified acquiescence in the general views of policy which have been stated, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in this despatch.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect.

Honorable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

Fort William, AMHERST.
Dec. 23, 1825. J. H. HARINGTON.
W. B. BAYLEY.

## SIR RICHARD BIRNIE AGAIN.

Bow Street.—A scene of a most extraordinary description took place last Saturday morning at this office.

At an early hour Sir R. Birnie took his seat on the Bench, and exhibited a countenance in nowise prophetic of peace and good-will towards all men.

About noon, a middle-aged man, of most gentlemanly appearance and address, approached the Bench, bowed most respectfully to the Magistrates, and addressing Sir R. Birnie, complained that one of the Bow street Patrol, whose name we understood to be Burridge, had conducted himself in a very improper manner during the gentleman's absence from home, the preceding evening, towards some part of his family.

Sir R. Birnie, who appeared to be engaged in writing a letter (impatient of interruption), started up, and in a tone of violence demanded "What have I to do with all this?

The gentleman, whose name we regret was not discovered at the office, bowed most respectfully to Sir R. Birnie, and again requested permission to explain all the circumstances of his case, when Sir R. Birnie would be enabled to judge whether or not his complaint was deserving of magisterial interference.

Sir R. Birnie (in a tone still more peremptory,) I tell you I have nothing to do with this stuff: I did not send the officer to insult you.

At this moment Sir R. Birnie turned to one of the gentlemen who reports for the public press, and attacked him in the same harsh manner.

What have you to do with this business?

The Reporter replied—I have not taken a note, Sir; nor have I heard any thing worthy of noting.

The Gentleman finding his endeavour to obtain a hearing from Sir R. Birnie vain, approached Mr. Halls (the sitting Magistrate), and in a mild and most respectful tone, solicited permission to explain the nature of his complaint to him.

The countenance of Laocoon, when struggling with the serpent to disengage himself and his son from his coil, was not more distorted than that exhibited by Sir R. Birnie at this moment, when leaning over the table he vociferated "You have had your answer," "Go about your business.

Whatever degree of indignation might have been felt by the gentleman at this moment he was contented to reply to Sir R. Birnie, that he had been in the habit of associating with gentlemen of the highest respectability, and was never so treated before.

Sir R. Birnie (in a loud voice,)—You may go Sir.

The gentleman was retiring hastily from the office, when Sir R. Birnie roared out, "Meet me at the Secretary of State's Office, and I will look into this business.

The gentleman replied, "If I see the Secretary of State, I shall see a gentleman, and be treated in a gentleman-like manner: I shall certainly not go to meet you."

Sir Richard Birnie, in a milder tone than he had hitherto used, requested the gentleman would come back, and he would explain why he could not do any think for him at this office. Sir R. Birnie—Pray come back, Sir, for a moment!—Have the goodness to come back, I request you to come back, and I will explain!

The gentleman turned round, and casting a look of ineffable contempt at Sir R. Birnie, left the office, observing he had had quite enough of Sir R. Birnie.

Sir R. Birnie, after the gentleman had left the office, sat down making an effort to smile, evidently not much satisfied with himself.

Mr. Halls, who was evidently much distressed at being obliged to witness this scene, was heard, in a low tone of voice, to observe to Sir R. Birnie that the patrol in question were called "Bow-street Patrol," and wore the dress of the office; and to him nothing could appear more natural than that any person feeling himself agrieved by the conduct of any of them should apply to this office for redress, although their appointment might emanate from the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

This remark was what might be expected from a gentleman of Mr. Hall's character, who knows so well how to blend the urbanity of feeling with that Magisterial dignity, so as to inspire every person who approaches him with respect and confidence.